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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 178. BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934 TWENTY FOUR PAGES

Communist Party In India Declared Illegal

Malaviya-Aney Proposal To Tide Over Award Crisis

Five Hours' Debate Brings No Result

BUT HOPE IS NOT LOST

Mahatma Meets Deputation Of Congress Socialists

For the first time after the lapse of two years and half Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, presided over the deliberations of the Working Committee when it commenced its momentous meetings at Benares on Friday.

Communal Award

The most important question that formed the subject of the day's prolonged, but inconclusive, discussions was how the crisis over the Communal Award could be averted. In this respect fresh proposals have been made by Pundit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney.

Grave Situation

Discussions in Groups and the participation at special invitation of the leaders of the Parliamentary Board in the discussions were prominent features.

Hopeful Signs

These discussions and five hours' deliberation in the Working Committee have not produced any definite results, though a more hopeful atmosphere has been created. Informal discussions will continue during the night among the leaders and when the Committee meets again this morning a satisfactory solution is expected.

Congress Socialists

The activities of the Congress Socialists and the increasing support that Party has been getting from Congressmen all over the country also came up for serious notice.

Mahatma's Plain Talk

Mahatma Gandhi discussed the Socialist attitude and programme with a deputation that waited on him under the leadership of Acharya Narendradeo. Gandhiji made a dramatic move by asking the Sicialists either to abide by whatever decision is arrived at by the Congress or take over full control of the Congress.

An Assurance

The discussions, however, proceeded and Mahatmaji has assured the deputation that he would place the Socialist view before the Working Committee which is expected to define its attitude unequivocally at to-day's meeting.

BENARES, July 27.

The General Secretary of the Congress issued the following official statement at the end of to-day's meeting.

"At the afternoon sitting of the Working Committee, Pandit Malaviya discussed the question of the Communal Award with members of the Congress Working Committee. Discussion is still proceeding.

PURI CONGRESS FUNDS.

The Working Committee decided that money lying with the Puri Congress Reception Committee should be utilised for such public purposes or purpose as the Reception Committee or the donors may choose."—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

BENARES, Congress Camp, July 27

The Congress Working Committee commenced its deliberations at 9 a.m. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presiding. Among those present were Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahomed, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Nariman, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mr. M. S. Aney, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. The latter two are attending by special invitation. Mrs. Naidu is the only absentee, besides Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Alam.

Cordial Greeting

There was a cordial meeting between Gandhiji and the Congress President, who were meeting after nearly 18 months. Every member of the Working Committee enquired of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel how his health was.

The meeting, it is understood, will first take up the Communal question as stated yesterday and try to arrive at a satisfactory compromise. This is expected to take up the whole day.

Among other important items to be discussed are Sir Samuel Hoare's statement regarding Pandit Jawaharlal, Sir Harry Haig's statement regarding the Red Shirts and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and details regarding the Congress work in future, with particular reference to reorganisation.

Black-Flag Demonstration

Gandhiji arrived at 2 a.m. and was accorded an enthusiastic reception despite heavy rains. The Sanatanists staged a black flag demonstration but it passed off peacefully in view of the excellent police and volunteer arrangements.

All the other members of the Congress Parliamentary Board have arrived.

The Congress Working Committee after two hours' deliberations adjourned till 3 p.m. when the communal question "vis-a-vis" Pandit Malaviya's resignation will come up for discussion.

The morning discussions are understood to have centred round the question of Congress work with particular reference to Government's attitude towards

(Continued on Page 10)

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO SOCIALISTS

STOP THIS ATTACK

Either Accept Congress Decision Or Take Charge Of It

BENARES, July 27.

Mahatma Gandhi made a dramatic offer to the Socialist deputation, which waited on him this afternoon under the leadership of Acharya Narendradeo. Gandhiji offered to hand over control of the Congress Executive and the All-India Congress Committee to Congress Socialists, and himself undertook to play a secondary role in shaping the policy of the Congress.

ACCEPT PATNA PROGRAMME.

The deputationists, who were invited by Gandhiji for a free and open discussion are reported to have told him that the Congress programme as it stood fell far short of the Socialist demand and that he should use his influence with the Congress Executive to adopt the Socialist programme as envisaged in the Patna resolution of the Socialists' Conference.

ATTACK RESENTED.

Gandhiji is understood to have deprecated frequent and unwarranted Socialist attacks on the Congress Executive and its programme and plainly told Socialists that they should either be prepared to abide by the Congress decision without attempting to create unnecessary splits in Congress ranks or take over charge of the Congress machinery including its Executive. He and other members of the Executive were prepared to hand over control and make room for them if they so desired.

AN ASSURANCE.

The Socialists, who were evidently taken back, came out disappointed in the main, but somewhat mollified by the assurance that Gandhiji gave them that he would put their suggestions before the Working Committee and after full consultation with them get the Committee to pass a resolution clearly defining the Congress attitude towards Socialism, confiscation of property etc. —A. P.

DR. ALAM'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

BENARES, July 27.

The Congress Working Committee has accepted the resignation of Dr. Mahomed Alam of his membership of the Committee.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS DISCUSS PLANS

BENARES, July 27.

Congress Socialists who are at present at Benares met and discussed their future programme of work. They will wait in a deputation on Gandhiji sometime this afternoon.—A. P.

ATTACK ON MAHATMA

BENARES, July 27.

A hundred printed handbills, issued in the name of the Benares Socialist Youth League, have been distributed among Congressmen and leaders and those gathered in the compound. The authors of the handbill vigorously attack Gandhiji calling him the henchman of capitalists. They assert that this Harijan movement is not a reform movement, but a reactionary one. In their opinion the Harijan movement has not and will not bring any substantial benefit to Harijans.—A. P.

M. L. As SEEK CONGRESS SUPPORT FOR SEATS

BENARES, July 27.

Seven members of the Legislative Assembly including Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. S. C. Jog, and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh have arrived here presumably with a view to requesting the Parliamentary Board to consider their candidature in the forthcoming Assembly elections.—A. P.

11 BURNT TO ASHES

PARIS, July 27.

Eight passengers and three crew were burnt to ashes when a Swiss 'plane crashed on the German side of Lake Constance.—Reuter.

POLICE CHIEF VISITS MAHATMA

BENARES, July 27.

Mr. Tom, the Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Tom interviewed Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon at the Vidyapith Buildings.

Mahatmaji had a long talk with Mr. Narendra Deo and other Socialist leaders before the Working Committee resumed the sitting.

Pandit Malaviyaji arrived with Mr. M. S. Aney at about 5 p.m. when the Working Committee resumed its sitting.—United Press.

SETH GOVINDDAS FOR BENARES

JUBBULPORE, July 27.

With a view to participate in the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board Seth Govinddas left this afternoon for Benares.

The election of local District and Provincial Congress Committees, according to authentic information takes place on September 5.—United Press.

FATE OF 25 PASSENGERS

BENARES July 27.

A boat consisting of 25 passengers capsized near Rajghat.

A very few of the lives were saved. The actual casualties are not yet known. Two persons have been admitted in King Edward Hospital, whose condition is reported to be precarious.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU INDISPOSED

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru had unexpectedly to postpone her departure for Benares as she is feeling very much indisposed.—United Press.

CROWDS GATHER FOR 'DARSHAN'

BENARES, July 27.

Vast crowds of admirers have been collecting in the compound of the Kasi Vidyapith since early this morning, shouting slogans and demanding Darsan of Mahatma Gandhi

Just before the Working Committee commenced its meeting Gandhiji appeared on the balcony and addressed the gathering below appealing to them for funds. A good collecion was made on the spot.—A. P.

Ex-Minister Of War Exiled

SOFIA, July 27.

The ex-Minister of War, General Vateff has been exiled from Vienna, where he will enjoy retired pay as long as he remains there. He has been recently interned with the other opponents of the present Government.—Reuter.

SIMLA UKASE

"A MENACE TO PUBLIC PEACE"

SIMLA, July 27.

A gazette notification states:—

Under section 16 of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 as amended by Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932, the Governor-General in Council declares the Association known by the name of Communist Party of India, its committees, sub-committees and branches to be unlawful because in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, the said Association has for its objects interference with the administration of law and maintenance of law and order and constitutes danger to the public peace.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

STATION MASTER BOMBED.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 27.

A bomb exploded in the Station Master's Office, Montparnasse Station, killing the station master and injuring several.

MUSSOLINI'S GUESTS.

(Special Cable.)

RICCIONE, July 27.

Ignorant of their father's death. Dr. Dollfuss' two children are playing at Villa where they are with a nurse as guests of Signora Musolini.

180 KILLED.

VIENNA, July 27.

Estimated total casualties Heimwehr Executive forces throughout country exceed hundred-eighty.—Reuter.

TROOPS MOVE.

BERNE, July 27.

Two divisions of troops have been despatched from South Italy to replace those now in Italian Tyrol, which are 80 per cent. German, according to credible Italian reports.

The Federal Council is sending a strong note to Berlin protesting against the smuggling of explosives into Austria via Switzerland. —Reuter.

FIGHT FOR CHANCELLORSHIP.

VIENNA, July 27.

Fierce fight for power is reported to be proceeding behind the scenes for vacant Chancellorship

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 8

for which the candidates are the Temporary Chancellor, Prince Starhemburg (Leader of the Heimwehr), Dr. Schuschnigg (Leader of the Peasants Front), who is acting as Chancellor until Prince Starhemburg returned from Venice, General Karl Vaugoin, former "Strong Man" and ex-Minister of War, Richard Schmitz and Burgomaster of Vienna. Prince Starhemburg is an ardent admirer of Sgr. Mussolini and is demanding that Austria be made a full-blooded Fascist State on Italian lines.—Reuter's Special.

Heavy Casualties In Austrian Fighting

ARRESTED NAZIS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED

Several Fugitives Fired At And Wounded

VIENNA, July 27.

Hundred were killed on both sides in fighting in Carinthia and Styria yesterday and to-day. Government buildings were still heavily guarded by troops and Heimwehr, who were fully mobilised two days ago.

114 NAZIS ON TRIAL.

It is stated that 30 Nazis will be tried by Court-Martial on the charge of murder of Dr. Dollfuss. The remaining 114 Nazis captured in the Chancellery will be tried by Summary Courts, who likewise are entitled to pass death sentences. Court-Martial may only acquit or pass death sentences. It has no other choice.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A serious affray occurred near Passau on the Austro-German frontier, when numerous Nazi fugitives attempted to escape to Germany. The Heimwehr opened fire wounding several. Others dashed across the frontier where they were seized by the German Guards who compelled them to return to Austria.—Reuter.

Rumours Of Another Raid

Fighting In Carinthia Grows More Serious

VIENNA, July 27.

Fighting in Carinthia is growing more serious, according to unofficial reports, Saint Veitanerglan, Feldkirchen, and Bleiburg remain in the hands of rebels who were entrenched in Noellbruecken where they have established the headquarters. The rebels also hold a great part of the Taurern Railway. Villach has been occupied by a regular army but it is believed the Nazis plan a general attack on the town during the night. The South Carinthian Railway is only running as far as Annenheim, while the other part is in the hands of the Nazis.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER RAID.

The sudden activity of the Executive troops in the streets of the city is officially stated to be due to "rumours circulating in Vienna that another Nazi raid has been planned against the Chancellor's office and although the rumour seems absurd, we are taking these exceptional measures."

The whole centre of the city is now guarded by strong forces of the Heimwehr police and many streets are closed to traffic. A large proportion of the Executive forces normally available for the defence of the city has been sent to the south to cope with the serious situation in Carinthia.

The report that a troop of the Nazis is advancing towards the city is officially discredited.—Reuter.

(Earliers News on page 9.)

Will Kamaladevi Be Released?

REPORT OF DEMAND OF UNDERTAKING

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The policy of the Madras Government in regard to the release of Congress prisoners was considered to be sympathetic and the general impression seems to have been created that, since the lifting of the ban on the various Congress Organisations, this has been particularly so. How far such reports are credible can be gauged from authentic information in my possession in the case of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is nudergoing a term of imprisonment in the Women's Jail at Vellore.

STILL IN PRISON.

With the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna and the subsequent restoration of Congress Organisation to legality, it was generally believed that the release of Mrs. Kamaladevi was now only a question of days. But two months have elapsed since the ban was lifted, and yet she is still in prison and there does not seem to be any indication of her early release.

LAW MEMBER'S VISIT.

I understand that the Law Member of the Government of Madras had an interview with Mrs. Kamaladevi recently in jail. The nature of the conversation he had with her is kept a guarded secret. But it transpires that it was in connection with the revision of the sentences of political prisoners still undergoing imprisonment.

HER CONVICTION.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Kamaladevi was arrested in October last year under the Criminal Law Amendment Act at Gudivada during the course of her tour of Andhra villages. The case came up for final hearing in December last and the original charges were withdrawn. She was subsequently convicted under the Security Sections to one year's simple.

WANTED UNDERTAKING!

The Law Member is reported to have conveyed to Mrs. Kamaladevi that the Madras Government sympathetically consider her early release provided she gives an undertaking of good conduct. What answer this demand must be all who know her ed, however, that taken up for re-co

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Whoever knows the whereabouts of Kottukapilly Joseph Cherian, B.A., of Palai, kindly inform Kerala Hindu Hotel, Bombay. (2759)

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Experienced and Qualified Teachers for Night School in Girgaum. Apply Box No. 2758, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Smart beautiful Girl for "Photomaton Studio." Apply personally between 7 and 9 p.m. at Cafe Sea-View, Apollo Bunder. (2767).

Wanted an experienced Offiset Printer. One with a wide experience need only to apply to work on a Mann Single Colour Offset Machine. Apply to Eagle Lithographing Co., 26, Christopher Road, Entally, Calcutta. (2763).

Cashier, having experience of Book-keeping, salary Rs. 60, security deposit essential. State qualifications and experience. Apply Box No. 2769, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Mundra. (8692).

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed. to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Ground-Floor and Upper Floor premises for Godown, Office or business purposes in the Swadeshi Mill's Estate, at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. (8708).

[illegible] Road, Fort, 17-19 second floor, westerly facing, for office or residential with modern conveniences, gas stove, Geyser, etc. premises. 'Phone 20357.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2729).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Admissions to Senior Cambridge July 1935, Benares, Bombay, Punjab Matriculation, Rajputana Intermediate 1935 without restrictions. Ladies to pass at the first attempt. To guarantee success is hypocrisy. Beware of imitators of our courses. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Telephone 26369. Enquiries mornings only. (2764).

Punjab Matriculation And Rajputana Intermediate Classes under capable management coaching by experienced professors of proved competency. Success guaranteed. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (2771).

Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired. M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year College, Matric and Sixth Standard Students in Mathematics, Science and Languages. 1934 Matric result 85 per cent. Bhatavadekar's Buildings, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (2752).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Learn Shorthand Typewriting within Three Months. Apply Principal, B.B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650-A).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

52. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Sell all your surplus books through us. Enquire enclosing postage for reply. Advanced Agency. Attili West Godavari Dt. (2763).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana. (2757).

Required by a prominent firm of European Belting manufacturers already having an extensive business in India, an influential Agent for Ahmedabad. Stocks will be held by manufacturers in Bombay if necessary. Apply Box No. 2762, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Singer Machine repaired for Rupee one only with one year guarantee at J. Keshavlal & Bros., Sole Agents for Hanuman Sewing Machines, Kelewadi, corner Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Head Office 280-282 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. (2766).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Note American 1862 100-Dollars. Reasonable offers will be accepted. Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Sleater Road, Grant Rd. (2749).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVA DEOSI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that land, admeasuring 523 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or building thereon situate on and being Plot No. 19 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Ten feet service passage, South-East by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Noormahomed Usman, South-West by twenty-six feet Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and forms portion of New Survey No. 2589 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 176/74 of Parel-Sewri Division and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 640(9) and Street No. 48G.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1934

THAKOREDAS DARU
HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8724

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and shares of Joint Stock Companies, left by Manikrao Eknath Mulgaokar of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, resided at the time of his death at 27, Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased

BALKRISHNA MANIKRAO MULGAOKER, B.A., LL.B., of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 27, Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

TAHIR ALI.

The 24th day of July, 1934.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8728

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR of Andheri, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, Mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Notified Area Committee, Santa-Cruz, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Village Danda, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1250 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Final Plot No. 64 of Scheme No. IV of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which premises are bounded as follows:— that is to say, on the North by the Road called Main Avenue; on the East by the Road called West Avenue; on the South by the remaining land of the Vendor and on the West by the property of Bhagwandas Jethabhoy.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1934.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8725.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

The Bhupendra Flour Mills, Bhatinda (Patiala State), will be sold by Public Auction on the 1st of August, 1934, at 10 a.m. at the Mill premises. The auction, will if necessary, continue for the two following days. The property to be sold consists of:

1. One complete Roller Flour Mill, 15 sacks capacity in running order by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
2. One complete Beson Plant, grinding capacity 1,200 maunds gram in 24 hours by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
3. One four ton Ice Plant by M|s. Pulsometer Engineering Company.
4. Seven complete Midget Maxma Mills.

NOTE:—The whole plant is equipped with Hydrant and Sprinklers.

5. One complete workshop, including Grooving Machines and Electric Dynamo set, with independent Engine.
6. All the Mill Building, Godowns, Quarters, Kothis, Tanks, Stores, etc.
7. All the Furniture and Fixtures therein.
8. All the Tools and Instruments therein.
9. Two Motor Lorries and Instruments therein.

The Mills are geographically most centrally situated, Bhatinda being a most important Junction Station on the North Western Railway and practically commanding a monopoly in feeding the whole of Rajputana, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is a great Commercial Centre and a big Grain Market.

The Mills are one of the biggest in India, and its products "KEY BRAND" are well-known throughout the country. It has 30 years' established reputation.

The Mills have a Railway siding of their own and commodious and decent houses for the staff and a beautiful bungalow for the Proprietor's use. The Mills are at present insured for about Rs. 12 lacs which is the present book value after allowing depreciation.

The Patiala State Bank has a Branch at Bhatinda with Agencies all over India and in London, hence every possible banking facility and financial help is available on the spot.

25 per cent of the price shall have to be paid at the fall of the hammer and the balance within one month from the date of the confirmation of the sale.

For any other particulars and permission to inspect the Mills please apply to the Official Receiver.

By Order of the Collector (Nazim) Barnala District.
G. M. MODI,
Official Receiver,
Bupendra Flour Mills,
Bhatinda (Patiala State).

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL AT G. I. P. RAILWAY DEPOT AT HAJI BUNDER BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction at the Railway's Depot at Haji Bunder on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1934, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) scrap material of G. I. P. Railway including springs, draw bars, engine tanks, engine frame plates and boiler pieces wagon underframes, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels centre, skeleton wheels, cuttings and punchings iron and steel rails, tongue rails, chairs, C. I. Pots, castings, trolly wheels, tie bars, fish plates, keys coiled, steel sleepers, steel pipes, corr: galvd. iron sheets, shell loco and non-loco boilers, wagon body with underframes, steam road roller with boiler, Centrifugal pump with motor, night soil cart of 75 gallons capacity, with iron wheels, steam engine, Tramway material, etc.

Terms:—15 per cent deposit in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co..

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No 22801.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 p.m. OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, AND ALSO GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
BOMBAY HIGH COURT
Suit No. 1799 of 1932-33.

Messrs. C. Lal & Co. .. Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mr. R. J. Patell .... Defendants.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) on SUNDAY, the 29th day of July, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Road near Vithalwadi, opp. Shree Dwarkanathji's Temple: Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendents, etc. Gold ornaments consisting of Kandora, Fulhar, Bangles, Collar,, loose diamond packets etc.

Ornaments are on view from 1 to 6 p.m. for every inspection. Specially for women to-day (Saturday) from 3 to 6 p.m.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & Co

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, GUNS, SWORDS, AND DAGGERS.

And at 2 P.M. (S.T.)

Clothing: Perfumery; Wines and Spirits; Silver Dollars; Films, Typewriters; Tobacco, etc., etc.

In accordance with section 167 and 83 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1934, at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & CO.

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THE LION MAN
a naked white giant with his civilized sweetheart in his arms!

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A Paramount Picture with

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(THE LION MAN)
FRANCIS DEE

Wild beasts fought at his command!
Women fought for his kisses!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
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	Tons	Leave Colombo
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	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
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	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.
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LURKING IN P.O.W. MUSEUM

Man With House-Breaking Implements Hides In Art Section

An extraordinary collection of house-breaking implements is alleged to have been found in the possession of Mohamed Ibrahim Jaffer, who was arrested on suspicion in the Art section of the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay.

It appears that the police found a chissel, 32 keys, wax and a steel saw in his possession on Thursday afternoon.

The Hamal, while going on his usual rounds in the Museum, it is stated, found Jaffer attempting to hide behind a cupboard in the Art section. Jaffer was then arrested and marched off to the Police Station, where when the accused was searched the house breaking implements were found on him.

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday and remanded into custody till August 6, to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

"PIMP" ENTRAPPED

"Double-Crosses" C. I. D. Officers But Is Arrested & Jailed

A strange story of how to C. I. D. Police Officers were mistaken to be visitors to the City from Hyderabad and double-crossed by a "pimp" was narrated before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Marimuthu was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 40.

The prosecution case was that Sub-Inspectors Gawde and Sawant visited the Regal Cinema on the evening of July 22 and when they came out of the cinema and were about to drive away in a car, the accused accosted them and pointed out that one of the tyres was punctured. Sub-Inspector Gawde alighted from the car and with the help of some others changed the punctured tyre for the stepney.

Meanwhile, it is alleged, the accused entered into conversation with Sub-Inspector Sawant and under the impression that the officers were visitors from Hyderabad, as the car bore the number-plate of Hyderabad, asked him if he wanted to have a "night out." The accused promised to get him in touch with some of Bombay's "elite" night-birds and an arrangement was arrived at.

Later the two officers turned up with four marked ten-rupee notes in their possession and were met by the accused. They were told that it would cost them Rs. 50, but later Rs. 40 was fixed and the accused took the money and entered a garden in the vicinity, after pointing to some girls who were standing on the balcony.

One of the officers followed the man, but very soon the accused dsappeared from the scene. The officers found they were "double-crossed" by the accused and combed the whole vicinity but could not find him.

After a four hours' search, the accused was found in a brothel in Kamatipura being entertained at a singing party and the officer's Rs. 40 being spent away in beer and fun.

The accused was arrested and charged with cheating.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and in view of two previous convictions on similar charges sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate complimented the officers for having brought the man to book.

BALTIC OIL EXPLOSION

Mr. N. Perry, sole-proprietor of the Baltic Oil Company, Mr. Picken, joint-manager of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., and Mr. William Hallows, Inspector of Factories gave evidence before the Coroner of Bombay at the resumed enquiry into the explosion which occurred in the Baltic Oil Company's refinery at Byculla on 15th July last, resulting in the death of a welder and injuries to seven others, on Friday.

Further hearing was postponed to to-day

THREE ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY

Marwari's Information Helps Police To Capture Suspects

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested three Muslims in connection with the daring buglary committed last week at the residence of Mr. Abdul Karim Tar Mahomed, Mahomed Ali Road when jewellery valued at Rs. 2,700 were stolen.

The three men Abu Moosa, Osman Abdul Karim and Mohamed Haji Jariwalla were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday and remanded into custody till August 6.

It was stated that these men were arrested on a statement made by a Marwari in whose possession a portion of the stolen property is alleged to have been found. The police recovered about Rs. 1,300 worth of jewellery.

FOUR ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

C. I. D. Descend On Alleged Bucket Shop In Maharbhowri

In a raid carried out by the Bombay C.I.D. on Thursday night on an alleged Sutta Khel gambling den, four persons were arrested under Sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act.

The men Naryendas Zuthabhai, Mohomeddin Illahibux, Sitaram Bala and Bhikaji Narayan, were bailed out yesterday, but a further remand was obtained from Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The men were arrested on a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police dated May 26, to raid a shop in Maharbhowri.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

The Publicity Officer, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

False news has been published that the Head Office of the G.K.U. situated at Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, Bombay, has been shifted to Poibaodi, by Mr. Abdul Majid, since July 26th.

This news has no foundation.

The G.K.U. requests the public not to believe in Royists' publicity for or against the Union, as they have no connection in any way with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red-Flag).

TO SETTLE SYRIAN CHURCH DISPUTE

Mission Of Indian Catholicos To Patriarch Of Antioch Promises Success

The Rev. Brother George, Deacon for Bombay of the Orthodox Syrian Church in India, writes:

His Holiness Moran Mor Baselios Catholicos of the Apostolic throne of the East Head of the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church in India, who arrived in Bombay on the 7th of June last and after holding certain important functions sailed for Syria by the Italian liner "Victoria" on the 11th of the same month, has gone to Syria to bring about the settlement of certain old standing disputes in the Church, with His Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch and of all the East, who is the Supreme Head of the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church.

It is gratifying to learn that His Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch has received His Holiness the Catholicos on equal status and summoned a Synod of all the Metropolitans of Syria, Jerusalem and other surrounding places to settle the dispute to end which the Catholicos has gone all the way from India at his feeble old age. It is also gratifying that Sir John Simon, the Foreign Minister of Britain, as desired by Lord Halifax, formerly Lord Irwin ex-Viceroy of India, has issued instructions to all the British Consuls in Syria, Beirut, Jerusalem and other places to look after the comforts and convenience of the Catholicos.

In this connection it should be mentioned that Lord Irwin during his Viceroyalty in India was a great friend of the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church and did his best to bring about the settlement of the old and long standing disputes between the Catholicos and the Patriarch.

The Church in India is highly indebted to Lord Halifax and the British Government for their kindly consideration towards the welfare of the Catholicos while His Holiness is in abroad.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Buddha Society, Bombay, will be held on Saturday, the 28th July 1934, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the 'Anand Vihar,' in the Nair Hospital Compound. All members are requested to be present.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Indian Institute Of Bankers' Exam. Result

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce, who appeared in the 1934 Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination have been declared successful. From details given below, it would be noticed that seven students have completed Part II Examination, and 20 have completed Part I and 224 passes have been secured in subjects Examination by the Scholars of this College.

The following students have completed Part II, and are eligigible for the Indian Institute of Bankers' Diploma, Cer. A.I.I.B.:—

(1) M L Desai; (2) V S Ayyar; (3) D S Kundaji; (4) H J Banker; (5) F Maduram; (6) T R Sivaraman; (7) B P Shende.

The following students have completed Part I Examination:—

(1) A R Sheth; (2) M S Buhariwala; (3) S N Gupta; (4) K V V Iyer; (5) N K Shah; (6) G G Desai; (7) B S Kothare; (8) P D Bharucha; (9) C D Pandya; (10) N S Engineer; (11) A K Nandi; (12) V H Gokhale; (13) S I Muzumdar; (14) B D Bhattacharyya (15) J D Mobedji; (16) M S Shettar; (17) V C Ramachandran; (18) M C Mukherji; (19) R M Mitra; (20) S M A Gafoor.

PASSES.

PART I.

The following is the list of passes in subjects mentioned below:—

PRACTICE AND LAW OF BANKING.—

(1) A R Sheth; (2) S N Gupta; (3) B S Kothare; (4) P D Bharucha; (5) S I Muzumdar; (6) M L Shah; (7) P N Kakalia; (8) B D Bhattacharyya; (9) J D Mobedji; (10) M S Shettar; (11) V C Ramachandran; (12) M R Bhargava; (13) K Bhaskaran Nair; (14) P M Sukthankar; (15) A A D Mathews; (16) G Chandrakasan; (17) T H Patel; (18) R S Shrinivasan; (19) M W Gopaldas (20) Maghiram Sharma.

ECONOMICS.—

(1) B S Kothare; (2) S I Muzumdar; (3) B D Bhattacharyya; (4) J D Mobedji; (5) M S Shettar; (6) V C Ramachandran; (7) P S Menon; (8) N J Broacha; (9) B K Pandya; (10) V T Shah. (11) J B Jhaveri; (12) P C D'Souza; (13) M R Bhargava; (14) S B Rele; (15) K Bhaskaran Nair; (16) D K Thakore; (17) R G Chendvankar; (18) M K Master; (19) M S Sarkari; (20) P Bhaskaran Nair; (21) S R Das; (22) G Chandrakasan; (23) R S Shrinivasan; (24) K U Bhatt.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—

(1) A R Sheth; (2) M S Buhariwala; (3) K V V Iyer; (4) C D Pandya; (5) V H Gokhale; (6) S I Muzumdar; (7) M L Shah; (8) B D Bhattacharyya; (9) J D Mobedji; (10) M S Shettar; (11) V C Ramachandran; (12) S M A Gafoor; (13) M D Parekh; (14) B K Pandya; (15) J A DeLima; (16) M R Bhargava; (17) S B Rele; (18) K Bhaskaran Nair; (19) R G Chendvankar; (20) P Pinto; (21) M K Master; (22) P M Sukthankar; (23) P B Vyas; (24) D B Bamjee; (25) K A Vajifdar; (26) Y N P Chaturvedi; (27) S R Das (28) A A D Mathews; (29) T H Patel; (30) R S Shrinivasan; (31) K U Bhatt; (32) Maghiram Sharma.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—

(1) N S Engineer; (2) A K Nandi; (3) B D Bhattacharyya; (4) J D Mobedji; (5) M S Shettar; (6) V C Ramachandran; (7) R M Mitra; (8) P S Menon; (9) N J Broacha; (10) V T Shah; (11) J A DeLima; (12) P C D'Souza; (13) M R Bhargava; (14) K Bhaskaran Nair; (15) R G Chendvankar; (16) P Pinto; (17) R N Chaubal; (18) P Bhaskaran Nair; (19) D K Thakore; (20) S R Das; (21) A A D Mathews; (22) N W Wadwekar.

ELEMENTARY ACCOUNTS AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

(1) N K Shah; (2) G G Desai; (3) N S Engineer; (4) A K Nandi; (5) S I Muzumdar; (6) P N Kakalia; (7) B D Bhattacharyya; (8) J D Mobedji; (9) M S Shettar; (10) V C Ramachandran; (11) M C Mukherji; (12) B K Kale; (13) P S Menon; (14) N J Broacha; (15) B K Pandya; (16) V T Shah; (17) J A DeLima; (18) P C D'Souza; (19) S B Rele; (20) P Pinto; (21) K V Shah; (22) M K Master; (23) P B Vyas; (24) P Bhaskaran Nair; (25) K A Vajifdar; (26) Y N P Chaturvedi; (27) S R Das; (28) S C Das-Gupta; (29) T H Patel; (30) R S Shrinivasan; (31) M W Gopaldas (32) K U Bhatt.

PART II.

PRACTICE AND LAW OF BANKING.—

(1) V S Ayyar; (2) H J Banker; (3) F Maduram; (4) B P Shende; (5) R N Naidu; (6) H Chatterjee; (7) M A Rahiman; (8) L T Thuraisingam; (9) K C Shah; (10) C H Dalal; (11) A G Haldipur; (12) F S Billimoria; (13) A K Nandi.

ECONOMICS.—

(1) V S Ayyar; (2) D N Sircar (3) C H Dalal; (4) A G Haldipur; (5) F S Billimoria; (6) A R Sheth; (7) S N Gupta; (8) K V V Iyer; (9) P D Bharucha; (10) N S Engineer; (11) A K Nandi; (12) V H Gokhale.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—

(1) M L Desai; (2) V S Ayyar; (3) J B Bhatt; (4) V R Joshi; (5) D N Sircar; (6) S G Sheth; (7) A X Almeida; (8) M A Rahiman; (9) C H Dalal; (10) A G Haldipur; (11) K G Menon; (12) F S Billimoria; (13) N S Banker; (14) N K Shah; (15) G G Desai; (16) B S Kothare; (17) P D Bharucha; (18) N S Engineer; (19) A K Nandi; (20) R N Kias.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.—

(1) V S Ayyar; (2) T H Sivaraman; (3) D N Sircar; (4) H Chatterjee; (5) A G Haldipur; (6) F S Billimoria; (7) P G Tongaonkar; (8) A R Sheth; (9) M S Buhariwala; (10) S N Gupta; (11) N K Shah; (12) B S Kothare (13) P D Bharucha; (14) V H Gokhale; (15) P N Kakalia.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—

(1) V.S Ayyar; (2) D S Kundaji; (3) F Maduram; (4) B P Shende; (5) V H Joshi; (6) S G Sheth; (7) K P Kulathu; (8) N S Banker; (9) A R Sheth; (10) N K Shah; (11) B S Kothare; (12) P D Bharucha.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE.—

(1) V S Ayyar; (2) F Maduram (3) N R Subramaniam; (4) J B Dutt; (5) T C Bishnoi; (6) D N Sircar; (7) S G Sheth; (8) M S Banker; (9) K C Shah; (10) C H Dalal; (11) A G Haldipur; (12) K G Menon; (13) K P Kulathu; (14) N S Banker; (15) A R Sheth (16) M S Buhariwala; (17) S N Gupta; (18) N K Shah; (19) B S Kothare; (20) P D Bharucha (21) C D Pandya; (22) M L Shah.

YET ANOTHER CITY BURGLARY

Again Marwari Is Victim Of Theft Of Jewels And Cash

The shop of a Marwari on the Clark Road, near Jacob Circle, gold and silver ornaments and was broken open on Thursday night and cash, worth Rs. 4,000 was removed.

The Marwari discovered the theft this morning and reported the matter to the Agripada Police.

Sergt. Race is making enquiries. No arrests have been made so far in this connection.

TRAM FARE CHANGES MONTHLY

The price of tickets to Stambul tram-riders will vary in future with the cost of living index issued monthly by the Turkish chamber of commerce.

Up to now car fares have been based on the cost of electricity and wages. From now on when the index shows a rise, the cost of car rides will be lowered.

RESTAURANT SERVANT ASSAULTED

On a complaint made by Allaudin Dost Mahomed, a tableboy, in the Bismilla Hotel, Bombay, the Nagpada Police arrested Mahomed Usman Babamiya on a charge of assault. The accused was put up before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Friday and was remanded to Police-custody till Aug. 10.

In the course of the application for remand, it was alleged that Babamiya in the company of another man, named Ayub, went to the hotel and started assaulting the complainant with a bamboo-stick. When the complainant managed to wrest the bamboo from the hands of Babamiya, it is alleged, Ayub whipped out a big clasp knife and stabbed the complainant in the back. Ayub has been absconding ever since.

AROUND THE COURTS

Ibrahim Hussein ally a Muhamadan having several alias, was arrested by the Nagpada Police on a charge of housebreaking and theft and put up mefore the Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court, Mazgaon, on Friday.

* * * *

In connection with the theft of gold ornaments valued at Rupees 931, committed lately at Haines Road, the Bombay Police arrested one Mahomed Suleman on Thursday and remanded to police custody.

* * * *

On an extradition warrant issued by the Presidency Magistrate, sixth court, Mazagaon, Sahdul Samant was brought down to Bombay from the Junagadh State on Thursday.

* * * *

Kasam Hasan, a boy of 13 years, fell down from a running local electric train of the B.B. & C. I Railway near Grant Road B cabin on Thursday and died of injuries at the J.J. Hospital on the same day.

THE MELODY WAS IN THEIR HEARTS
Even before their lips parted in song and met in a kiss!
THEIR FEVER'S HIGH, TOO!
"MELODY IN SPRING"
introducing
LANNY ROSS
Star of Maxwell House Showboat — with
CHARLIE RUGGLES
MARY BOLAND
ANN SOTHERN
Songs as fresh as a Spring Morning
"Ending With a Kiss"
"Melody in Spring"
"The Open Road"
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Norman McLeod
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m
Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

Our Ranchi Letter

WOMAN HURT WHILE WORSHIPPING

Memories Of Deshpriya Revived

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RANCHI, July 26.

Last evening in Jagannathpur, where the 'Return Car' festival was held, a very sad accident occurred when amidst crowd and shouts, the car was being dragged templewards.

BABY UNHURT.

At that time along with numerous pilgrims, the wife of a distinguished Bengali lawyer bowed her head down to the image, no sooner she experienced a terrible rush and unfortunately, got slipped with her babe in arm.

It is stated, a wheel of the car ran injuring her knee but luckily the babe remained unhurt. The lady fell unconscious, who was immediately brought to the Hospital, where prompt medical aid was rendered by the Chief Physicians.

SEN GUPTA DAY.

Deshpriya's Death Anniversary was celebrated by Ranchi public on Sunday in the market place. Sjt. Devakinandan, convener at the outset reminded the audience of the fateful day, when the leader of the men breathed his last in this place. Then some speeches followed. Lastly, the President, Dr. Mitra describing manifold aspects of Sjt. Sen Gupta urged to get imbibed with some of the rare virtues and thereby console the soul of the leader.

Before termination a minute's silence was observed.

Moulvi Mosahib Khan, Deputy Magistrate convicted one Azimuddin, a Coolie Sardar of Rangaycra, under rules 30/33 of T. D. L. Emigrant Act and fined him Rs. 50 in default two months' S.I. and cancelled his license.

The allegation against the accused was that he brought one Mossamat Aziman, and her two daughters before the forwarding agent, when he misrepresented one of the daughters as his wife. But one Hussain then happened to come and the accused designed to send all of the three as labourers.

The accused confessed his guilt and was sentenced as above.

MUNICIPAL BANK FOR LONDON

L.C.C. Seeks Parliamentary Sanction

The London County Council will apply to Parliament next year for powers to establish a municipal bank.

The Finance Committee, which is now considering the matter, is collecting evidence from Birmingham and Scotland. When this has been considered a report will be made to the Council, which will be asked to approve an application to Parliament.

The "News Chronicle" is informed that the report of the committee will doubtless be in favour of such a bank. The Labour members are in a majority and they are strongly in favour of the scheme.

Continued Second Week

The world famous Broadway Musical show.

George White's SCANDALS SCANDALS SCANDALS

Unanimously acclaimed as one of the finest musical shows yet seen with a record of musical quality.

300 GENUINE SCAN-DOLLS

with

RUDY VALLEE, ALICE FAY

JIMMY DURANTE

A FOX Royalty Masterpiece AT

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Out To Fight Demon Of Communalism

Dr. Kitchlew Explains Why He Has Undertaken Week's Fast

LAHORE, July 27.

"For the last six years I have been devoting my anxious thoughts to find a proper remedy for eradication, from the body-politic of what I personally saw in Amritsar and read and heard about the disgraceful happenings in other parts of the country," said Dr. Kitchlew who completes his 5th day's fast today interviewed as regards the genesis of the present penance.

Continuing he said, "It ached my heart when I saw and heard all that. As a penance for the wrong done to the prestige of the great Congress organisation to whose making the whole of the country made immense sacrifice, I decided to observe a week's fast for the present to purify myself and gain sufficient moral strength to fight the demon of communalism."

He warns all true Congressmen to be on their guard and see that communal element does not get the upper hand in their mind and strongly appeals to all lovers of the nation's cause to assist genuine Congress workers and keep the selfish element at a reasonable distance.

He reminds his countrymen that the Congress stands for truth, purity, love and selfless sacrifice.

Concluding he appeals to all young men and women to make strenuous efforts to fight the forces of disruption.

Dr. Kitchlew is seriously thinking of taking a more serious step if necessary, after the termination of the present fast.—United Press.

In Soviet Russia

MR. SAKTATVALA'S IMPRESSIONS

(By Shapoorji Saklatvala)

II

"Food prices are all regulated by Trade Union Committees, and as there is absolutely no profits added for any one for materials, for buildings or grounds or lights one can well understand how reasonable the prices are and must be kept within the range of wages in the District Though in the city (Taskent) there is a large Russian population, born of those whom the Czars had dumped down here there is much of the Turkestanish life; and Turkistanish food is not unfamiliar to Parsi stylc. To-day's supper was a favourite Navsari (a place in Gujerat, Bombay Presidency) dish for the Dastoors (Parsi High Priests); only instead of "toddy" with it, there was ice-cooled Russian beer.

On Sunday 17th, we got up early as we have a heavy programme of covering long distances. We took our breakfast in a public park. In the park there are open air light refreshment bars. They too are run by the co-operative societies. The comrades in charge are paid fixed wages, and food, etc is supplied at fixed prices. These prices are of course kept higher than what you pay when you go to the registered co-operative societies. Naturally so, people come here to enjoy and buy extras without complaining. This means they buy over and above the allotted share of food. The co-ops mostly run these shops from the surplus stocks coming over from more successful collective farms.

Lessons For India.

"In this country, people use only dates, so one has no feeling as to whether to-day it is Sunday or Monday. No one ever uses or mentions week days. And really a date of the month is enough and quite definite. Where workers take individual holidays, each one has the fifth day, and he or she registers the dates. Where a general holiday is taken it is 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th of each month. So no one requires any special names for week days. After a late start we went to see a huge cotton factory in the making. Here are so many lessons for India to learn because there the poeple have all tall-talk about Swadeshi for the last forty years and are in the grip of millowners whose one object is to make wealth for their own benefit. They are considerably helped in their task by Gandhi's leadership of Swadeshi.

"Here is a land where cotton grows; that is one of the reasons why the Czars wanted it. Now the communists are putting up for the people what will be one of the largest mills in Europe. There will be 440,000 spindles and 10,000 looms and complete dyeing printing and finishing department. It will be worked by eletric power, with every machine having its motor. Floor space and height provided is sixty per cent more than any capitalist mill for similar number of machines. Homes for 60,000 human beings are under erection all round for at least 15,000 workers will be working. According to Bolshevik plan, the whole is to be completed with Institutes, Hospitals, Colleges, Theatres, Palace of Culture within three years and the first part will start on November 7 of this year,—it being the Aniversary day of Revolution. Each and every machine from A to Z will be new Soviet made. This within ten years' experience. But Indian Congressmen and Ahmedabad Gandhites are purchasing all machinery from Lancashire whom they pretend to boycott at the same time.

"In this country 80 per cent of the new workers will be Uzbeks, the illiterate slaves of Czarist days. Schools have been opened illiteracy is gone and the veil is truly lifted. Hundreds of boys and girls are sent out in various existing cotton mills to learn Textile or Engineering work. A large institute is first erected here on spot, with lecture rooms as well as demonstration shops with full size machinery, where 2000 local native youths of both sexes are educated and trained.

Beehive Of Activity.

"Here is a beehive of activity, simply staggering. Acres of ground; working gangs filling up ditches and levelling grounds and laying down streets and gardens, young trees being planted; some others digging and laying sewagrage water pipes, electric cables. Then, everywhere builders are active raising immense flies of new houses and factory shades, as soon as each block gets ready the workers occupy it; they build and part of the time they learn future factory work; then others are setting up machinery as soon as a section of the Factory gets ready; in one such spot 200 looms have already started work. And these busy men and women have their groups; in each group there is healthy competition for quick work, as well as for helping others around them a competition of love and service; there is a similar competition among groups; politics and political economy are an essential part of every soul's studies; but only the most competent ones are allowed to join the Communist Party.

"Here you do not go coaxing the workers to join the Communist Party, but they eagerly seek an entry. Month by month hundreds are turned down or out and few are chosen. Then the same workers, boys and girls, of young ages are also given military training. They are themselves the Red Army to fight all who care to upset their revolution and they are not controlled by any outside Red Army as stupid people or police spies try to make out Thus it is that within two years a new giant mill will be working with a complete Socialist Settlement in charge of it, and thus it is that where there are no company promotores, and stock gamblers within ten years this mill will be constructed from entirely Swadeshi machinery, and Swadeshi materials, without a brick or a nail or a screw or a window glass ordered from outside. It is constructed, set up and will be worked by people who a dozen years ago were illiterate, oppressed and who were considered to be on a much lower level, than our Gonds, Bhills; Uriyas and Pariahs of India.

THREAT TO PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

European Woman's Murder Sequel

JUBBULPORE, July 27.

Following last Friday's tragedy resulting in Mrs. Francis and her assailant's death, Mr. Godfrey, the "Pioneer" representative has received this morning a letter signed by a 'black-hand' threatening his life by stabbing or shooting to-day or within a month

Inspector S. Afdar Khan on receipt of the information afforded Mr. Godfrey every protection in connection with the Francis Tragedy and police investigation. The Francis family members in their statement completely exonerated Godfrey all responsibility in the affair.—United Press.

LARWOOD'S ALLEGATIONS

Truth About M. C. C. Cables To Australia

Larwood, the world's most discussed cricketer, stated that he has not played against Australia in the present Tests because he was sacrificed to political influences.

This statement has been just as strenuously denied by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, and by Lord Hailsham.

The "Sunday Express" is able to reveal that the facts are these:—

When the first "body-line bowling" protest by cable was sent by the Australian Board of Control on January 18, 1933, Lord Hailsham was then president of the M.C.C.

He was also a member of the Cabinet.

Lord Hailsham was not present when the cable was considered by the M.C.C. All the members present were indignant that England's sportsmanship should be disputed.

CABLE NEVER SENT.

A cable reply was drafted which stated in unequivocal terms that the M.C.C. had the fullest confidence in its captain, team and managers.

They strongly resented the accusation of bad sportsmanship, and added that unless Australia ceased complaining and got on with the game the M.C.C. were prepared to cancel the tour immediately, and recall the team by the first available boat.

That cable was never sent.

Lord Hailsham, as president was shown the cable. He approved the sentiments, but he would not accept the wording.

So strongly did he feel about it that he took the draft cable to Mr. Thomas.

What happened at that interview will probably never be known. But when Lord Hailsham left the Dominions Office he took with him a new draft cable.

This cable was sent to Australia.

GIBBONS SCORES 2,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

Kippax And Ponsford Unbeaten Against Durham

LONDON, July 26.

Gibbons, the Worcester player reached his first 2,000 runs for the season when he scored 89 to-day.

Hutton, a youngster from Sutcliffe's home town, played a magnificent innings which was quite free from any law. This is his first century in county cricket. In a stay of 330 minutes, he hit three 6's and twenty one 4's.

CLOSING SCORES

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced yesterday:

Hampshire vs. Somerset: Hampshire 383, (J. Lee 7 for 141) Somerset 170.

Derbyshire vs. Surrey: Derby 261 for 9, (Smith 125).

Essex vs Northamptonshire: Northants 451, (Read 7 for 114). Essex 239, and following on, 6 for no loss.

Kent vs. Sussex: Kent 374, (Todd 73, Chalk 51, Chapman 85; Pearce 5 for 79). Sussex (2nd innings) 183 for 3, (John Langridge 81 not out).

Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire: Lancashire 324 for 3, declared. Gloucester 59 for 2.

Worcestershire vs Yorkshire: Yorkshire 416, (Hutton 196, Davidson 60; Brook 6 for 107). Worcester (2nd innings) 181 for 1, (Gibbons 101 not out).

The two-day match between Durham and the Australians at Sunderland, ended in a draw. Australians 314 for 3 declared, (Kippax 101, Ponsford 66, both not out). Durham (2nd innings) 204 for 6, (Adamson 52, Hickman 52).—Reuter's Special.

FUNDS FOR WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Sympathisers' Meeting At Khar

A meeting of symathisers of Pro. Karve's Indian Women's University was held at Khar on Sunday July 22 at the residence of Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Rao, retired judge of the Bombay High Court and the following prominent gentlemen of Khar as well as outsiders were present on the occasion.

Seth Mahadeobhai Bhat, Solicitor Balasaheb Kher, Pro. Vinayakrao Rao, Pro. D. K Karve, Messrs Balasaheb Rao, L. R. Phadnis, Vinayakrao Naik and Kulkarni.

It was unanimously decided to appoint a committee for collection of funds in Khar with the following gentlemen as Office bearers:—

Treasurer:—Seth Mahareobhai Bhat.

Secretaries:—Miss Mohan Shah Ramrao Naik and D. S. Kulkarni.

Sir Henry Craik, new Home Member to the Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the P. and O. mail boat. Photo shows him with some Punjabi friends who came to welcome him at the pier.

DACOITS ATTACK PILGRIMS

18 Injured And One Killed

Rs. 20,000 IN CASH AND JEWELLERY LOOTED

GWALIOR, July 27.

It is reported that a party of shopkeepers banias by caste, residents of Indore, numbering about 50 including women and children had gone on a pilgrimage to Mandawat temple 6 or 7 miles from Khachraud in Gwalior State, on the Ujjain-Nagda line.

When the party were returning to Khachraud after the pilgrimage, they are said to have been attacked by a big gang of dacoits, numbering about 20 armed with guns and other lethal weapons. The dacoits showered stones freely at first, and terrified the pilgrims.

Eighteen of the pilgrim party are reported to have been wounded and one was shot dead. Thereupon the banias ran away to Khachraud, leaving behind their women and children. The dacoits then started divesting the women and children of their valuables and made good their escape carrying away a rich booty of 15 to 20 thousand rupees in cash and ornaments. The name of the person who was killed is said to be Kanshiayalal Halvai of Ujjain.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

DELIBERATE PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN

Indian Chamber's Protest Against Tariff Board Report On Steel

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Commerce Department of the Government of India re: Tariff Board report on protection to steel industry:

"The Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber deplore the trend of the Tariff Board report on Steel Industry because it puts forward a proposal to reduce the level of protection in spite of the previous scheme having failed in its objective. They strongly protest against the Tariff Board going below the line of revenue duties which will introduce a vicious principle.

NOT IN INDIA'S INTEREST.

The need for such a course is not established and this becomes objectionable because it involves, in the present depleted state of India's finances, direct sacrifice of the tax-payers' money in the interests, not of the Indian industry, but of the British manufacturer.

The Committee protest against the proposal for the introduction of Excise duty on Steel for which direct taxation on production there is no justification as a normal expedient in Indian finance. The position of Indian manufacturer in the matter of tested steel is weakened by deliberate preference, to Britain, while there is no guarantee that Britain will not dump on to this country untested steel at especially low prices.

The proposed reciprocity through free entry of Indian Pig into Britain is unconvincing as it involves preponderating advantage to British interests in low duty on British sheets. The Committee request Government to stand by this national industry and to devise scheme which will enable the existing company to prosper and induce new works to come into existence so as to make India self-sufficient."

TALE OF WOE FROM ASSAM

(Continued from page 24.)

Dharamtul Mouja: 1,302 in 15 villages,

Kampur Centre: 6,277 in 3 moujas,

Total 16,414

It should be mentioned here that the surviving cattle are so much emaciated that almost half of them will die ere long and almost all of them are diseased. Immediate supply of fodder should be given to them, as no suitable grass is available. Bullocks in large numbers should be brought from outside and supplied to the cultivators woutout delay.

What are wanted at this juncture to save the thousands of our starving sisters and brothers are money, clothes, medicine, utensils hoeing and ploughing implements, paddy seedlings, cattle and adequate supply of food-stuff for at least 'six' months till the next harvest is reaped. It is, therefore, hoped that our country men from all the provinces of India would rise to the height of the occasion and not lag behind in helping the suffering thousands affected by the unprecedented and devastating floods in Assam.

Patna.—Out of a total of 85 Civil Disobedience prisoners in the Province, 24 have been released before the expiry of their term.—A.P.

CONVEY WHOLESOME IDEAS TO SOCIETY'S LOWER STRATA

Mr. Patkar's Appeal For Enlightened Public Co-operation

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held on Saturday, July 21 at the servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum Bombay. The following is an extract of the speech given by the President, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Ex-Judge, High Court.

This association was founded in the year 1900 after the death of Mr. Justice Ranade. The Ranade Memorial Fund formed the nucleus of the fund of the Association. For nearly two decades the association was doing very useful work under the guidance of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. It appears that latterly during the last fourteen years the association was not so active as before and the number of members was considerably reduced. Owing to the efforts of the Secretaries particularly of Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar the number of members has considerably increased this year.

Last year, besides the celebration of the Anniversary of the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act, the Association arranged a series of public lectures on various subjects of social reform and sent representations to the proper authorities in connection with the bills on the Legislative anvil relating to matters of Social Reform.

APPROVAL.

Our association was in favour of the Devadasi Bill, which will be introduced in the Legislative Council by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole. The bill purports 'inter alia' to render illegal the performance of the ceremony having the effects of dedication of a woman as Devadasi in a Hindu temple, and to render legal the subsequent marriage of a Devadasi notwithstanding her going through the ceremony of dedication as a Devadasi. Our Association also sent considered opinions on the Temple Entry Bill by C. S. Ranga Iyer and the Abolition of Untouchability Bill by Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja.

HARIJAN UPLIFT.

Attempts are made to include members of the depressed classes within the pale of Hinduism on political and other grounds, but they are denied the exercise of the minimum of natural elementary rights on the ground of religion, usage and custom.

FLAGRANT DEFIANCE.

There is a loud and persistent complaint that there is a wholesale defiance of the Sarda Act. The offence under the Sarda Act is not a cognizable offence. The Magistrate can take cognizance of the offence only on a complaint made in that behalf. It is therefore the duty of Social Reform Associations or Vigilance Committees if any in the different towns and cities to make proper complaints in cases of flagrant defiance of the Act.

I would like on this occasion to indicate the channels in which our association should work in the near future.

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

One of the objects of our association is to promote the cause of Temperance. The vice of drink is more prevalent among the mill-hands and the backward and depressed classes. I do not suggest that it does not exist in the higher classes I would suggest that mill-hands and members of the backward and depressed classes should be invited to send prize essays on the question of temperance and total prohibition, and prizes should be awarded by our association. Another suggestion I would make is that magic lantern slides and also cinema films should be prepared with a view to emphasise the evils of drink, and shows should be arranged in the quarters inhabited by mill-hands and backward classnses and Harijans.

The movement of social reform is mostly confined to the higher classes. Social reform ideas should be made to permeate through the lower classes. Effort should be made by means of preachers and lecturers to carry wholesome and progressive ideas into the lower strata of society. Ideas of the dignity and the rights of women should be popularised in order to prevent regrettable instances of beating and cruelty to women in the lower classes.

If funds are available, a widows home should be started in Bombay to facilitate widow remarriages.

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN WORK.

It appears that when the object to be attained is acquisition of higher social or political rights, the pursuit of that object is all engrossing or a pleasant one. But when the question arises as to concession of rights to others with or without diminution of one's rights, the matter assumes a different aspect. It is now increasingly realised in many quarters that social and moral progress is absolutely necessary for national uplift. It is a very encouraging sign of the times that women are taking a more prominent part in social, political and educational movements.

I would, therefore, appeal to enlightened ladies and gentlemen to assist this association in furthering the cause of social reform If our Association does substantial work in furtherance of the objects of our association, I have no doubt that the number of members of our Association is bound to increase.

The following persons were elected as President and Vice-Presidents of the Managing Council for the year 1934 and 1935.

President:—Mr. S. S. Patkar.

Vice Presidents:—Mr. Justice H. V. De Vitia, Mr. D. C. Padhye, and Dr. (Miss), Kashibai Nowrange.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

Terms Of Nagpur Strike Settlement

NAGPUR, July 26.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, Member, Strike Committee, writes:—

A news agency in Nagpur circulated an entirely misleading report about the calling off of the Nagpur Empress Mills strike by suppressing the fact that the strikers reached their decision for ending the strike on their getting two most important demands fulfilled and getting an assurance for the careful consideration of their third demand.

THREE DEMANDS.

(1) The Management undertook to take back all the workers on strike who came to work before July 31st.

(2) The long service bonus was fully restored.

(3) Sir Nowrojee Saklatwala assured that certain grievances regarding the rates paid to the piece-workers' will be carefully considered.

A perusal of the Deputy Commissioner's letter dated 22 July, 1934, addressed to the Strike Committee—given below—will show that there has been no unconditional surrender, as it was attempted to be shown.

MR. SHOOBERT'S LETTER.

The following letter which embodies the revised terms offered to the men, was addressed to the President of the Strike Committee by Mr. W. H. Shoobert, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur on July 22:—

"As a result of prolonged negotiations which have lasted for over five weeks it has been possible to persuade the Directors of the Empress Mills to reconsider the terms of the notice dated 19th June 1934. At my personal request Sir Nawrojee Saklatwala, Chairman of the Board of Directors, met the wishes of your Strike Committee and came to Nagpur yesterday. As you know Sir Nawrojee had long discussions throughout yesterday and to-day with representatives of the strikers and with me. In view of the prevalent conditions, the Management was extremely reluctant to commit itself either to take back all the workers or to reconsider its original terms. In deference to the advice which I have strongly urged upon him, the Chairman of the Board of Directors has, however, now decided to issue a notice undertaking to receive back all operatives now on strike who come to work before July 31 and to restore the long service bonus fully to all those who were receiving it before the strike. It will be stipulated that no Committee work should take place within the Mill-gates, although the Management will make no objection to the legitimate activities of your Committe out of the working hours.

My personal opinion is that these terms are just and I strongly advise your Commitee to persuade the operatives to return to work. I do not consider that there is any case whatever for pressing the Management to offer terms more generous than these during the financial situation, nor I am prepared to intercede further in any way.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors has given me the assurance that certain alleged grievances communicated to me by your Committee regarding rates paid for the production of new kind of cloth will be carefully considered when brought to his notice."

CLEAR VICTORY.

It will thus be seem that the strikers fought most magnificently for 84 days, under adverse circumstances and decided to call it off only after the two most important demands were actually conceded.

Taking back all operatives on work, unconditionally, after 84 days' strike is a clear victory by itself under the circumstances.

Indian Studio Notes

NEW VENTURES AND PICTURES

EAST INDIA FILM COMPANY

"MUMTAZ BEGUM"

Mr. Dharamvir Singh, the chief of the synchronizing department has undertaken the editing of this picture. Mr. Singh's task is difficult but he also is a man of extraordinary merit and indomitable energy. So we feel sure that he will rise equal to the occasion and will give the long-waiting public something to their fullest possible contentment. He hopes to complete his task very soon and the picture is expected to be released in near future.

"SULTANA."

Owing to the illness of Mr. Kardar the shooting of "Sultana" was suspended for over a month. Mr. Kardar, by the grace of God, has come round and has resumed his shooting in right earnest. The picture will have an immense mass appeal and it expects to have rousing reception at the hands of the public. It is all the more so, as a wealth of the most voluptous beauties are exploited in it by the deft director in a most catching manner.

"SELIMA."

This super-production of unique merit is fast approaching completion. The well-known director Mr. Madhu Bose it may be remembered is in the directorial charge of this astounding production, and hence we need hardly beat his drum—his very name is always associated with something beautiful and perfect, and implies much to the film fans. Astounding arrangements, hitherto unconceived have been made to made it a perfectly balanced and neatly tempered production, no matter what huge expenses that meant.

"LAVA KUSHA"

A troup of selected artistes from south India, no less than 150 in number arrived on the 11th inst. for producing "Lava Kusha" in two versions—Tamil and Telugu.

"NIGHT BIRD" (Urdu).

The shooting of this super-thriller based on an unusual crime and mystery drama started last week, and the production is in full swing. Mr. Dhiren Ganguly of established repute is wielding the mythical megaphone. This will be Mr. Ganguly's first picture under the banner of E. I. F. And he is sparing no pains to make the first real detective picture of India an all-round success. Thriller and mystery pictures are in hot demand in India and Mr. Ganguly is working hard to cater for popular entertainment in a most competent way.

CINEMA FIRM TRANSFERRED

The Cinemas and Film distributing business of Messrs. Rai Bahadur Sheth H. M. Chamria have been transferred to Moti Mahal Theatres Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs Hurdutroy Motilal Chamria being Managing Agents.

SHANTI CINETONE

"Laughing Cavalier," Mr. Dave's ambitious picture is heading its way to the finish. The scenes already exposed give positive results not only for photography and recording but also for intellectual and imaginative plot, concrete works of settings, special and prominent personalities, general spirit and tempo which all go to mark it a picture of consummate type. Madhavlal Master, an exponent of music, responsible for music score, will appeal to you through the artists playing by impressive and transcendent music. In all this picture will distance all talkies ever projected on screen.

SAGAR MOVIETONE

A Ramnik Desai production—"Dancing Girl" includes Jaddanbai. Her role is subtle and complex. Swarooprani plays the most important part so does Yakub. Mr. Ramnik Desai is going to start a Social picture very soon. He has made "Anokhi Mohabat" a quality picture with healthy cinetechnique—Mr. Mirza is the writer of this film.

The theme of "Lure of the City" is powerful and realistic. Millions of men come to the City in search of bread, leaving their wives and children in the villages. Instead of bread they get all sorts of vices. But they are not to blame! Mr. K. P. Ghose and Sabitadevi's work is topping.

The Company has engaged Mr. Ansari, who played "The Father" in "Puran Bhagat". He will appear in "Verni-Vasulat."

They had scheduled Miss Kajjan for "Takdir." For the last three-four months Director Chatterji is devoting his time over this production. Costumes, settings and other things are ready. Mr. Chatterji was specially engaged by the Company for Kajjan's pictures after the departure of Mr. Mir.

After his trip from Bangalore, Mr. Badami will start "Verni-Vasulat."

AJANTA CINETONE.

While Ajanta's 'Dukhtar-e-Hind" will be the next release at the Imperial Cinema, three other Ajanta productions are rapidly nearing completion.

A picture that needs particular mention is "The Mill" directed by Mr. Bhavnani, the scenario having been written by the famous Hindi Novelist, Munshi Premchand.

GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURE

First Super production "To-day"

Film production in India will attain a standard which should warrant international recognition when the first production of Gold Mohor Sound Picture is released in September. This Company was fromed few months ago with the express intention of bringing all available resources to bear on the productions of high class films of gripping human interest. Mr. S. P. Kaura the proprietor was lucky in securing the services of Mr. R. S. Chowdury the famous Indian director and so many artists and technicians whose very names spell success.

The title of their first super production is "To-Day" which is one of the greatest modern social drama which vividly portrays the social life of India in the present, as well as gives glimpse of the glorious future with unusual sincerity and intensity. "To-Day" is a drama of rare merit replete with a flaming romance, blood curdling stunts and breath taking situations, vigorous actions, crisp humour, hearty laughs, enchanting dances, scintillating melodies, gorgeous settings and scenary, mystery, pathos and perfect technique. It is an unsurpassable masterpiece for all classes and all times and is sure to prove an unprecedented box-office success. The casting is exceptionally good, and nobody who has seen the best of previous Indian films will question the right of the actors who are working in it to be able to produce a film which should mark a milestone on the road of progress. Jal Merchant, Shanta Kumari, Hadi, Gulam Mohd., Ermeline Miss Sundrabai, the famous songstress and radio star, Baba Vvas and Afzal Bai and a galaxy of screen gems and technicians are all co-operating to the best of their abilities to make "To-Day" one of the most popular productions of all times. Skilful directing by Mr. Chowdary has made most of the varied backgrounds which Indian buildings and scenery can afford and the best technical advice has been secured for photography and the sound reproduction in the Sound Studio (India) Ltd., at Film City, Bombay.

"To-Day" is a sure success, and it is not too much to prophecy that it may attract a great deal of favourable comment overseas. Simultaneous releases are to be given in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Rangoon, Allahabad, Karachi, Lucknow and Hyderabad; an ambitious scheme thoroughly justified by the strenuous efforts which India's leading film personalities are putting forth to make "To-Day" as the greatest Indian film yet produced in this country.

Kumari Sulochana in "Gulsanovar" running at the Imperial Cinema.

Kumari Nirmala Devi in "Krishna Arjun Yuddha" at the Majestic.

INDIAN SHIPPING IN GRAVE DANGER

(Continued from page 10.)

competition owing to their slender resources which have nearly reached the limit. It is high time that prominent public men and the Press, who, I am sure, are interested in the building up of a strong mercantile fleet of our own, and to see not at a far off date that National Shipping adequately participating in the coast and overseas trade of India, took up this matter and brought pressure to bear on the Government, who alone are in a position to save Indian shipping from a calamitous end in the present juncture.

I understand that the association of small steamship companies, through their president, will shortly issue a full statement to the Press in this connection and when that statement is issued, as I hope, it will be, we will not only learn how the small steamship companies have been fighting all along with their backs to the wall but also realise the magnitude of the ruin, which is now threatening them as a direct result of this cut-throat competition between the B.I.S.N. and the Asiatic.

When freight wars were waged against the small steamship companies in the past, the small companies have more than once approached the bigger lines with a request for arriving at a reasonable understanding satisfactory to all interests, and in their anxiety to have at least just an existence, were even prepared to sacrifice a good deal of their legitimate rights in meeting the unfair wishes of the bigger lines, but all attempts at compromise proved futile, as the vested British shipping interests, not satisfied with restricting the tonnage of the small companies and their field of operations, also insisted upon having their share of the trade even in that limited sphere of activities. The small companies naturally, could not accept these unsatisfactory terms as under them their position will not be improved, and which they thought, were calculated permanently to cripple their natural growth. Thus left alone they continued as before, without any improvement in their position with the antagonism of the British interests remaining as strong as ever.

To add to this plight, the small companies are faced with another serious crisis by the breaking off of the Asiatic from the Coastal Conference, and are threatened with complete extinction. It sounds ironical that about 80,000 tons of British shipping should have a free hand to do what they like in the Indian waters, when an aggregate tonnage of barely 10,000 tons of Indian shipping operated by Indian agencies should be treated as non-entities in their own home waters, deprived of any rights whatsoever, save by the scant magnanimity of the foreign vested interests.

The Indian shipping interests have several times applied to the Government of India, but so far the appeals have received no satisfactory response, beyond sympathetic words. We have the assurance of the Government of India in 1932 on the floor of the Assembly that "the Government are particularly anxious to facilitate the growth and expansion of the Coastal Trade of India in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian agencies through the instrumentality of Indian capital." If this is a sincere desire of the Government of India, it is really incredible that the said assurances remain so far only to adorn the Assembly Records.—Yours etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Revolting Practics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In South India there are still lingering some religious practices which are the relics of barbarous times. One of them is that of mass-sacrificing of poor dumb animals to deities called Kali or Mariamma, with the pretence of satisfying the wrath of these goddress. Recent sacrifices of thousands and thousands of sheep, goats, and pigs to the goddess Mariamma at Ellore must convulse the humanitarian conscience of all those who have read or heard of those cruelties. The horror of the whole-sale killing of these dumb creatures can be gathered from the revelations made by a judge of the Madras High Court. He says "The limbs and ears of sheep are torn from their bodies piecemeal before they are actually done to death. In sheep sacrifices some times the animal is cut up while alive into thirty-two parts and its flesh taken bit by bit. Even pregnant sheep are offered for sacrifice the young being pulled out by hand from their wombs and killed first, the suffering mother being despatched later. The live pigs are thrown from a height on to sharp spikes planted in the ground and left impaled there in agony till the pile on each spike reaches a certain height. They are then removed for others to take their place."

These practices are revolting in the extreme. It is the bounden duty of every Indian, whether Hindu or non-Hindu to exert himself to put an end to these evil practices without delay. To allow them to remain is to invite a universal reproach from the entire civilized world. The Humanitarian League of Bombay have demanded legislation to stop this brutal torture of helpless animals in the name of religious sacrifice. This demand should be endorsed from all over the country. No doubt there is bound to be a cry of "religion in danger" from some quarters when legislation tries to suppress these evils but enlightened public opinion must assert itself. These evils are as bad as "Sati" and infanticide and the refined public opinion must help Government to put them down without remorse. The present law is inadequate to punish these evils; special laws must be improvised. —Yours, etc.

M. S. SIRDAR.

B.A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law.

Sholapur.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to lay the following few facts for the consideration and a sympathetic treatment or immediate action thereon by the above Company:—

It is a matter of very great regret that the Company's steamers do not halt at "Ulava". Formerly they used to call at that harbour but this new change was made all of a sudden. When rumours were afloat as regards this proposed change residents and respectable persons at "Ulava" forwarded a petition to the Company protesting against this proposed change. The petition, however, very unfortunately did not receive sympathetic treatment.

Owing to this change in Ulava from halting to a non-halting harbour great hardships are being experienced by the residents of Ulava and even the surrounding villages numbering about 40 to 50.

The Company will undoubtedly serve the general public and in particular the residents of Ulava and surrounding places if its steamers will henceforth call at "Ulava" harbour and it is our earnest request that the Company should consider this seriously.

In case our request is complied with the Company should arrange that its steamers shall ply in the morning as before and further that there should be some reduction in the fare-rates which will secure more popular support.—Yours, etc.,

"WELL-WISHER."

The Sardar & Socialists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Sardar has spoken and spoken well; but I must raise a word of protest at the way in which he has reproached the Socialists. I wish he had taken sufficient time to visualize the currents and cross-currents of Congress politics. I wish he had taken pains to call and consult the various elements in the Congress field.

To my knowledge, and to the knowledge of all, I believe, the Socialists have never dreamt of revolting against the Congress. Their claim is simple. If the No-changers can be Congressmen, and still carrying on propaganda inconsistent with the official programme of the Congress, if the Swarajists could do the same why should the Socialists be taken to task is an enigma to me. However, the Socialists are a valiant band who can very well take care of themselves. It is really cruel to say that the Socialists are a party of mere talkers. I know as a matter of fact that there are amidst them people who have risked their all for the sake of our Motherland.

However, the point is not very important. My only suggestion is that while the Sardar is at the helm of the Congress command, he can easily issue orders to his soldiers and carry them to victory.—Yours, etc.

S. N. M.

Andheri Notified Area Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Andheri Notified Area Committee is a body which entertains strange notions about its public responsibilities.

Is it a fact that after distributing lights in the streets accrding to certain standard distances, a special intermediate light has been given for the private residence of a member of the Committee and a special intermediate light for the residence of his friend?

It is necessary that Government should carefully enquire into the whole administration of the Andheri Notified Area Committee and the Collector of the Suburban District must examine these complaints personally by visiting the place and seeing these things with his own eyes.—Yours, etc,

Andheri, July 21.

PLAIN SPEAKER.

Students & Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" would be glad to learn regarding the disturbance at the meeting of the students held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday last to support the Congress Socialists, that "if there was any disturbance, it was created by others who took advantage of the occasion, to indulge in some mischief."

Though I have scanned repeatedly through the letter addressed by three students appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" of Thursday, as also the report of the proceedings appearing in the issue of Wednesday, I am unable to find any glaring discrepancy in the report of the meeting's proceedings published in the "Chronicle," or any misrepresentations as alleged in the three-students' letter.

When the representative of your esteemed paper stated that the questions were asked with the object of creating confusion rather than obtaining answers, the letter of the students takes exception to this statement.

As one who was present at the meeting I am sorry to say that a similar impression as that voiced by your representative was created in the minds of many persons who were present at the meeting. Another report appearing in another Daily says that there certainly was considerable confusion. That report begins, "some promtnent members of the Congress Socialist Group were heckled at a students' meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge etc."

I must confess there was considerable din and not mere questions and answers in the dignified fashion that one generally is familiar with, during decent debates.

From this I am inclined to conclude that what the representative of your paper stated, viz., "evidently the object behind the questions was not to seek answers, but to create confusion and disturbance, for the questioners were busy trying to create noise while their questions were being answered," was only a matter of opinion, which he along with a large number of other persons, might have held.

It is certain that more than three persons had put questions; and the report does not say that all the questioners indulged in creating a din and confusion.

As testified to by the students' statement in their letter that the support to the resolution was divided, it is true that many participated in the general confusion that was created by some of the audience.

From this it is clear that your representative might be merely giving a report of the impression that might have been created in his mind; and, of course, it is not possible to give out as to who created trouble and when, though it might be possible to say as to who asked questions and when uproar followed such questions.

It is not fair to launch an indiscriminate attack against the press reporter, and it is beneath decency to attribute petty motives of party propaganda, when it may be realised that, welcome as is the help, support and the co-operation of the Bombay students to every benevolent movement, it has been never much and I do not think it would upset the vicissitudes of a country-wide movement or the fortunes of a whole nation.

The letter further alleges, "although none of their answers satisfied us, we refrained from asking further questions and contented by challenging them to a debate, which challenge, we are glad to say, they have accepted."

Let me point out frankly, that by their abstention from further pestering the speakers with questions these abstainers had rendered themselves and other members of the audience a service, by saving all from redundancy.

If any of these questioners took into their head that instead of any questions, they invited the Socialist protagonists to a so-called "challenge," the chances of avoiding any confusion, unpleasantness and alleged misrepresentations, would have been certainly brighter.

But after the speakers were trying to answer the plethora of questions, wisdom seemed to have dawned on the questioners and they asked for a debate and the Socialists agreed.

And now about this "challenge." To my mind this "challenge" seems to be quite insignificant.

The Congress Socialists have been time and again challenged by their critics from all quarters.

A severe blow was sought to be dealt against them by the sensational resolution of the Congress Working Committee itself which without going into the details, regarding the claims of the Socialists, aired its opinion that Socialism was unsuitable to India in the present conditions quite forgetting the fact that capitalism which is rampant throughout the length and breadth of the land was much more unsuitable and positively harmful.

The Socialists have stood that shock quite remarkably. And then Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel made his well-known speech.

This onslaught, too, the Socialists have borne with fortitude and courage, and have achieved some progress in their movement.

After these incidents have happened, our benighted brotherhood of some of the Bombay students have "challenged" the Socialists to a debate, and they are glad that this challenge had been accepted!

It is a very petty affair, and does not deserve any notice in the Pess, except to enable one to infer that these students were in a really fighting mood and were not satisfied until they threw down what to their minds appeared to be a great challenge, but what in fact, is nothing but a matter in the course of the day's work for every advocate of a new cause, which is generally sought to be throttled out even before being given a vestige of a trial, or even before the pros and the cons are considered thoroughly.

As for the statement that the three students did not feel satisfied over the answers, it is a matter of personal concern.

The letter concludes: "Further, it was not at all clear at the end of the meeting whether the resolution was carried or not. Many voted for and many voted against and on either side there were a good few non-students and, therefore, it was not at all clear whether the students as such approved of the resolution."

This denial of any resolution being adopted in the meeting would have some grace about it and some status attaching to it if at least one of the conveners who were a considerable number, had said so definitely.

Coming as it did from three disgruntled members from the audience, who neither attained satisfaction in securing "firm" answers nor were pleased until the "challenge" was accepted, it is further vitiated by the fact, that these three persons have in the very next line of their letter carried on a tirade against the president of the meeting.

If they have a complaint against the president, certainly it is not the job of any press representative to go on recording these minor incidents.

If he said that the resolution was declared carried, it is enough. It is the most non-committal mention possible in the circumstances, of the result.

The three students by their uncalled-for and cheap gibe at the Congress Socialist Party, have not brought credit on themselves.

Instead, they have swelled the ranks of the uncharitable critics of the Socialist Party, by three!—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

HOUNDING OUT THE "Terrorist"

House Searches & Arrests In Bengal

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Reports of searches and arrests received here from the mofussil show four young men were arrested at Serampore in connection with terrorist activities.

Birendra Kumar Choudhury the Assistant Head Master, Feni G. A. Academy, was arrested in connection with a dacoity in Noakhali district.

Nirodbehari Choudhuri and Kumud Bihari Choudhuri, two brothers of Binod Behari Choudhuri, pleader, Brahmanbaria, were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Besides, a number of houses were searched at these places in connection with terrorist activities, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been seized.—United Press.

SIR COWASJI'S FUNERAL

POONA, July 27.

Over a hundred persons attended the funeral of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior).

The Governor was represented by the Military Secretary. All members of the Governor's Council, members of the Parsi Panchayat, and the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, were present.—A. P.

IN THE STUDIOS----ON THE SCREEN

"MELODY SPRING" (PATHE) — "PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART" (CAPITOL) —"GULSANOVAR" (IMPERIAL)— "GUNSUNDARI" (WEST-END)

Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan and His Mate" shown at the Regal.

"TARZAN AND HIS MATE"

At The Regal

At last—the ideal "family picture"! "Tarzan and His Mate" is the offering that opens at the Regal Theatre to-day with an appeal for father, mother, children and "oldsters" from eight to eighty—and breath-taking thrills to stir any audience.

Johnny Weissmuller as "Tarzan" and Maureen O'Sullivan are again united in a jungle love story based on the famous fiction characters created by Edgar Rice Burroughs, that have been read by 15,000,000 people in English alone, with translations into fifteen foreign languages!

Into the primitive romance is packed a series of animal scenes that have never been equalled in the filming of adventure pictures for the screen. Herds of elephants are shown charging members of a safari followed by a mixed fight between elephants and fifty lions with Weissmuller in the middle of the struggle. Other animal thrills include a battle to the death between Weissmuller and a man-eating crocodile at a depth of more than thirty feet under water photographed by submerged cameras. Herds of zebras, Wunder-beeste gorillas, ortrich flocks and many smaller African animals are also shown.

Human drama in the picture is provided by a strong supporting cast with Weissmuller and O'Sullivan, including Neil Hamilton in the role of Harry Holt that he played in the highly successful "Tarzan, the Ape Man." He repeats his performance with notable success. Paul Cavanaugh is a powerful and convincing "heavy" as a jungle explorer with a craze for ivory. Forrester Harvey provides comedy as a Cockney storekeeper; Doris Lloyd William Stack Desmond Roberts and Nathan Curry are outstanding in small roles.

Cedric Gibbons, noted art director for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, has adapted his ability to direction of the adventure picture with a maximum of power and vigour in each scene.

GUNSUNDARI TENTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK

At The West End

Gunsundari is commencing this Saturday its run for the tenth week.

Crowds throng to see the social picture of the season.

It has, undoubtedly, achieved unprecedent triumph.

"LIFE OF JIMMY DOLAN"

At The Excelsior

The prize ring and a wandering, homeless nameless tramp life form the background for Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.'s latest Warner Bros. picture, "The Life of Jimmy Dolan," which comes to the Excelsior Theatre to-day.

The character which young Fairbanks essays in this film is something different in his long list of screen characterizations, which has run from American newspaper reporter to Russian prince

The story, however, is not confined to the prize ring. As a result of a crime committed when he was drunk, he has to flee the city and forever cut off everything dealing with his past. His ceaseless wanderings bring him to a farmhouse where he joins the lives of a woman, a girl and four children and tries to bury his past in the execution of farm chores. The conflict between his new life and the old life which shadows him, provides the scenarists and the players with a lot of novel material with which to work.

This picture also marks the teaming together of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Loretta Young for the first time since they appeared together in "I Like Your Nerve."

GEORGE WHITES' "SCANDALS"

2nd Week At Roxy

George Whites' "Scandals,"—the picture that has score popularity at the Roxy is now running for the second week.

For, bigger, better and more magnificent, than any of the productions that have annually amazed Broadway's musical playgoers for the past fifteen years, George White's "Scandals," the latest release of the Fox Film studio, opened last week, met with the thundering applause of the vast audience that it has been attracting. Fox has indeed scooped the entertainment world by presenting for the first time, this lavish production of the "Scandals."

The "Scan-Dolls" that dance and sing to melodic song hits, ten in all, in sparkling and elaborate revues that are among the most spectacular ever produced on the talking screen, are the fare that is offered by the film. The fifteen comedy blackouts, with the country's leading comedians participating, are so spicy and human.

George Whites' "Scandals" is continued for the second week at Roxy.

"Spring Melody" now shown at Pathe.

"GULSANOVAR" SECOND WEEK

At The Imperial

"Gulsanovar" is running for the second week at the Imperial. The Bombay public has acclaimed the picture as the success of the season. There was such an inordinate rush that the road was stampeded by anxious and awaiting crowd, and the police had great difficulty to control the traffic. Miss Sulochana's work challenges comparison with some of the eminent artistes of the West and is at her best in this old romance of Persia. Miss Jilloo, gives brilliant performance of her talents, Chanda's music is captivating and Mr. Hadi is irresistible for fun and frolic.

MAHALAXMI CINETONE CO.

The picture under production entitled Jane Man has reached half its stage and we expect to release it in the middle of August. It is a Muslim story full of romance, thrills, adventures, etc., and the cast includes Miss Zubeida Banu, Bhai Desa (The eminent songster of Amritsar) and Master Dinkar, etc. The dialogues and songs are written by Sjt. Phalak the well-known author and poet of Punjab. The scenario and dialogues of Nanad-Bahojai are also complete and shooting will be commenced in the beginning of next month.

IMPERIAL STUDIO.

Miss Sulochana is said to be at her best in this social picture. Mr. D. Billimoria, plays the Hero supported by a brilliant cast. Mr. Homi Master has started his social picture "Samaj-Ki-Bhul", Miss Dulari plays the leading role and Imperial's new Star Miss Lalita Devi who possesses rich voice, has prominent role assigned to her. Mr. Sarpotdar who having almost finished his Mythological picture "Devaki" is in search of a suitable social subject. "Piya Piyare" awaits the arrival of Mr. Chaudhari who is away from Bombay.

VISHNU.

Messrs. Natwarlal and Dhirubhai have nearly completed their second talkie "Bulbule-Parasthan" with Maruti Pailwan, Udwadia, Miss Gulab and Miss Rajkumari. This is expected to be an amazing musical revue with gorgeous scenes.

DIGWEER CINETONE.

Messrs. G. S. Devare and N. G. Devare have nearly completed their second talkie in Hindi "Allah-ka-Piara", depicting a devotional historical plot.

Mr. Nalin D. Cavaseer, recently returned from German film experience, has opened a studio at Andheri.

THE MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

Krishna talkies are running the fourth crowded week of Thaksen, one of the most popular romances of India (in Marathi).

Master Vithal, makes a triumphant come-back in this picture. fit this story of high adventure. this story of high adventure.

EHARATKALA MOVIETONE.

Mr. Nolin D. Overseer (son of late Mr. Dalpatram Overseer, leading attorney of Bombay) who recently returned from Germany, after undergoing training in Film-technics, has opened a Studio of his own at Andheri, (Bombay), equipped with modern electrical and mechanical paraphernalia. He is busy organising an efficient staff to co-operate with him from among the experienced Indian technicians and artistes. He will have a laboratory of his own attached to his studio. Music will be in charge of well-known Indian artistes. His initial production will be a social one in Hindi.

IMPERIAL STUDIO.

The work in "Indira M.A." goes ahead. Mr. Homi Master has finished "Samaj-ki-Bhul" and preparations are ready for his new picture "Be Ghadi Moja".

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir M. Irani contemplates to produce two social talkies and two romances, in which Miss Sulochana will play the leading role, with other Imperial stars in the supporting cast.

"MELODY SPRING"

At The Pathe

An excellent mixture of comedy, melody and beauty, "Melody in Spring" come to the screen of the Pathe Cinema to-day, to present to patrons that reliable team of Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland, a new romantic singing personality, Lanny Ross, and the beautiful Ann Southern.

Paramount, impressed with the tremendous popularity of Bing Crosby, whom it plucked from the air waves, stepped out a few months ago to take Lanny Ross from the "Showboat" hour, and seems to have hit upon another great star. Ross is young, handsome, and performs remarkably well for his first screen venture. He is a splendid singer, with a full, rich tenor voice.

Ruggles and Miss Boland, teamed together for the fourth time, provide more laughs than ever, while Miss Sothern is properly decorative.

The story involves Ruggles, a wealthy dog-biscuit manufacturer, who sponsors the nation's biggest radio hour; Miss Boland, his wife; Miss Sothern, his daughter; and Ross, a hopeful tenor, anxious to get on the radio programme.

Both men have hobbies, which get them into hilarious difficulties, Ruggles being a collector of antiques and souvenirs, while Ross climbs mountains. Director Norman McLeod keeps the action moving at a swift pace throughout. "Ending with a Kiss," "Melody in Spring" and "The Open Road," the hit songs from the film, were written by Lewis Gensler and Keene Thompson.

TAMIL NADU TALKIES

Gayakshikamani Muthia Bagavathar (Mysore Palace Musician) with Messrs. Sundera Rajam and Narayanswamy, have nearly completed their production "Lava-Kusha" in Tamil, with Master Narayan and Mrs. Sita, two famous singers of Madras, in the leading roles.

SWASTIKA PICTURES.

Messrs Gwalani Bros., have already commenced shooting of their initial production in Hindi, at the Krishna Studios, (Andheri).

HINDUSTHAN.

Messrs N. D. Kirpalani and J P. Advani have finished "Dilara" with Kumari Kamala Kirpalani, Miss Zebunissa, Sirdhar Akthar Begum, Mr. Gidwani, Balabhai and Ashrafkhan.

PRAKASH

Messrs Bhatt Bros., have nearly completed their second production "Sansar-Leila" and "Nayi-Dhoonya" with a sensational plot of social services, in Gujarathi and Hindi respectively.

"King Of The Jungle" at the Carlton.

"THE KING OF THE JUNGLE"

At The Carlton

"King of the Jungle" the long awaited film featuring the Lion Man (Buster Crabbe) opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre and regaled large audience with a film of mounting excitement, climax by a terrific stampede of wild animals in the streets of a large city.

Selected for the role of the Lion Man after a nation-wide search among athletes and actors, the young swimming champion proves infinitely worthy of the responsibility placed upon him. He is the Lion Man to the life, combining charm of personality and real acting ability with his magnificent build. He is distinctly ornamental, but in addition succeeds in making a believable human being out of the young man who has been brought up by lions, and who remains always more faithful to his jungle friends than to the human.

"DEVIL TIGER"

At The Wellington

The Fox Film Jungle Masterpiece Super-Production "Devil Tiger" had created such a tremendous sensation in Bombay, that there was a continuous and insistent demand to see it again, and the Management of the Wellington Talkies, in response to the persistent request, are screening again this week the mighty Jungle picture of all times and all ages, "Devil Tiger." T his jungle picture is filmed in the terror-striking wilds of Malaya, Indo-China and Siam, and is the story of an expedition in seach of Remo Satan, the "Devil Tiger" theD man-eater who has terrorised the district for months. This magnificent picture's stars are the wild and ferocious jungle beasts, tigers, leopards, forty feet pythons, bears and the awe-inspiring lions. There are trrilling and genuinc battles between a tiger and a lion, a tiger and a leopard, men and beasts alike being crushed in the terrific coils of pythons, a wild stampede by infuriated and frightened elephants. The terrible jungle law—that of the survival of the fittest—is put unrelentlessly into force. The "Devil Tiger" is a gigantic picture of men fighting men, beasts fighting beasts, humans praying and tarving far from civilisation Without the glamour of highly paid Hollywood stars, the "Devil Tiger" is definitely the finest and the best and the greatest Jungle film yet produced, full of thrills action love and romance. Marion Burns, Kane Rishmond Harry Woods and Ah Lee, the latter a seven year old son of a Chinese coolie, who has now become a film star, give a very good account of themeselves in this most thrilling picture.

PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART

At The Capitol

In a finely drawn satirical comedy-drama of a glorified radio soprano, volatile Ginger Rogers, Norman Foster and Zasu Pitts provide high entertainment in RKO-Radio's Picture "Professional Sweetheart" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre.

Beauty, charm, and ebullient, comedy mark Miss Rogers' splendid performance as the Purity Girl of the Air. The heroine's popularity has grown to an extent which forces her to live up to an artificially ideal character, although she is a red-headed spitfire, full of suppressed desires to visit speak-easies and night clubs and philander with a lover.

Fearful of losing their star, her sponsors secure a "Dream Man" from the backwoods to wed and give her the romance she craves. Complications ensue when an opposition sponsor offers an alluring contract without a morality clause. But the "Dream Man" balks this by taking his radio bride to his Kentucky cabin to make her the kind of girl he though she was. Delighted because her hubby thinks she is bad, the Purity Girl goes to extremes in her pretended sinfulness. The film at this climax attains an uproariously humorous height with the backwoodsman using physical force to subdue the redhead.

Ginger Rogers and Norman Foster in the leading roles of the Purity Girl and her Dream Man render colourful performances in riotously rollicking moods. A cast of comedy notables includes Zasu Pitts, as a snooping sob sister. Gregory Ratoff, as the easily excitable sponsor; Frank McHugh and Allen Jenkins, an inimitable pair of comics who interpret the wiles of press agents; Edgar Kennedy, Betty, Furness, Lucien Littlefield, Sterling Holloway, Frank Darien and Franklin Pangborn, each of whom does commendable work. William Sciter applies smooth direction to "Professional Sweetheart" the screenplay by Maurine Watkins.

In addition to the above programme there is also an exclusive showing of the World's Heavy-Weight Boxing Championship Fight—Carnera vs. Baer—showing important details in slow motion.

KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA

3rd Week At Majestic

The first successful venture of a band of energetic artistes has produced "Krishnaarjun Yuddha" a fast-moving chapter from the Hindu epic Mahabharat.

Experienced stage artistes are presented to great advantage. Photography and recording are clear.

"Professional Sweetheart" shown at the Capitol.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1353
Parsi: Behman 25, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
High Water: 0.38, 13.22
Low Water: 6.41, 19.33
S. S. Rajputana, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Buddha Society: Annual General Meeting, 'Anand Vihar,' Nair Hospital Compound, 5,30 p.m.
Harwood League; Green Howards vs. Royal Warwicks, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

MONDAY, July 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 31:

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. (Davis Cup Commentaries, relayed from Wimbledon). 8 p.m. A surprise item. 8-15 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet. 9-15 p.m. Harold Ramsay, at the organ of the Granada Tooting. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. An interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. Davis Cup, a sports talk.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Musical Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m. Time Signal. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Kaka Saheb will entertain. 7 p.m. Interval. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time Signal. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. SB Light music. 11 p.m. Close down.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "F" WARD

The Flag Salutation ceremony and opening ceremony of the New Office of the C Ward D. C. Committee will be performed on Sunday the 29th at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chhotalal Bhuvan, opposite Old Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road by Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. who is coming out of Visapur Prison.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The National Flag Salutation" will be held on Sunday the 29th July at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan opp. Vithal Mandir, Wadala Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi president of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will preside speakers:—Sjt. S. K. Patil, Abid Alli Jafarbhai, C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mhadeshwar, M. V. Kulkarni and others.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Tamahoko Maru" left Moji on July 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 19 via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th July and is due to arrive here on Monday the 30th July at Day light.

S. S. Mayebashi Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th July and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th August.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Professional Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"King of the Jungle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Melody in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Time as usual.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ.

Monthly Flag Salutation will take place at 8 a.m on Sunday 29th inst. in Jamnalalji's Wadi, Station Road.

KHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of all persons enrolled as members of the Khar Village Congress Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Laxmi Society's Hall to elect the office bearers and the representatives to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

MALAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Malad Congress Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the premises of the New Anglo Vernacular Gujarathi School situate at the Junction of Jackeria Road and Ghodbunder Road for the purposes of electing office-bearers and members of the Working Committee.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday July 29, at 9-30 a.m. to fix time and place for the forth-coming Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Election and to appoint Polling Officer and Scrutineers

S. K. PATIL WILL REACH BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. will be released from Visapore Jail to-day (Saturday) and will reach Bombay by Poona Express at Victoria Terminus at 7-10 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

SHREE LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. V. D Rishi will deliver a magic lantern lecture on Spirit photography taken in Europe and America to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ladwadi C.P. Tank Road.

Mr. Jagmohandas Motilal Shroff will preside.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRAND BUMPER DOUBLE ATTRACTION

"I WANT TO SIN AND SUFFER!
..and all I do is suffer!"
The Goody Girl of the Ipsie-Wipsie Wash Cloth radio hour stripped off her sweet disguise and told the officials of the company the facts of life!
"Professional SWEETHEART"
The wild romance of a radio star
With GINGER ROGERS NORMAN FOSTER ZASU PITTS FRANK McHUGH
Allen Jenkins, Gregory Ratoff, Edgar Kennedy, Lucien Littlefield
Directed by William Seiter from the story by Maurine Watkins
Merian C Cooper, producer
An RKO-RADIO Picture of course!

A complete Talkie Record of the Fight for the World's Heavyweight BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CARNERA vs. BAER
CARNERA vs. BAER

IN 3 SMASHING REELS!
including all the important points of the fight.

IN SLOW MOTION

giving you ample opportunity to judge for yourself the controversial topic whether MAX BAER really won the Fight.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

GRAVE MENACE TO INDIANS

Bombay Liberals Want Govt. To Intervene In Zanzibar Affair

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association on Friday and forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association view with grave concern the harsh and unjust anti-Indian legislation recently passed in the Zanzibar Legislative Council which is calculated to harm the legitimate rights of the Indian settlers there.

"The Council offer their wholehearted support to the Indian community in Zanzibar in their determination to fight the grave menace to their rights and trusts that the Government of India will intervene at this critical juncture and prevail upon the authorities in Zanzibar to suspend the operation of that legislation."

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Alleged Negligence In Not Pulling Chain

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 27.

Two assistant controllers on duty at the Victoria Terminus station, Bombay, on the day of the fatal railway accident gave further evidence on behalf of the prosecution this afternoon, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Kalyan resident magistrate, of the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, ticket inspector, is charged by the railway police with negligence in not polling the alarm chain of the Down-Nagpor Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train between Thana station and Parsik tunnel, was run over and killed by an up-train on the night of April 6, 1933.

Mr. D. N. Gazdar, the assistant train controller, Bombay, examined by Mr. V. V. Mone, the police prosecutor, stated that on April 6, 1933, he was on duty at Victoria Terminus from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. Producing his diary, witness stated that he received a message from the Assistant Station Master, Kalyan, at 11-20 p.m. to the effect that a third class passenger had jumped out of the train (Down-Nagpur Express) between Mulund and Thana. After witness gave orders to the Assistant Station Master of Thana and Mulund to send out men in search of a passenger, who had jumped out of the train, he received a second message at 11-28 p.m. from the Assistant Station Master, Kalyan, correcting the former message that the passenger had jumped out of the train between Thana and Parsik tunnel cabin. Witness received a third message that the train was detained at Kalyan for about 11 minutes due to inquiry into the cause of accident, and that the accused had failed to pull up the chain as soon as he noticed a man falling from the train.

Mr. W. F. Rubello, another assistant train controller, Bombay, giving evidence, stated that he relieved the previous witness Mr. Gazdar at 12 midnight.

The hearing was at this stage adjourned to August 10.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of "F" Ward D.C.C. writes:—

The Congress membership books issued by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee for enrolment of Congress members must be returned together with membership fee of on or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) the 31st July. Members enrolled in such of the books which will not be delivered in the respective Ward Committee's offices on or before the above time or whose membership fee will not be paid on or before the time fixed above in the "F" Ward Congress Committee will not be eligible to stand as a candidate or vote for the B.P.C.C. election or take any part therein.

(1) The latest date and time of.

(a) closing of membership roll for the purposes of B.P.C.C. election 31st July 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(b) Receiving nominations for B. P. C. C. membership election 7th August 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(2) Election of the members to the B.P.C.C 12th August 1934.

The time of election morning 7-30 to 10-30 (S.T.).

The time of election evening 5 to 8 (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Society writes: The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Andhra Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Pittalwala Building Parel.

A social gathering will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the same day. All Andhras are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Girgaum.

"Don't Worry About New Ideals And Ideology"

WORK YOURSELVES AWAY

Patel Tells Gujarat Workers Not To Be "Deluded By Catch Phrases"

BOMBAY, July 27.

While leaving for Benares Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, has addressed the following letter to the workers in Gujarat:—

"I am awrae you are all waiting for me to come to Gujarat. I am no less anxious myself to meet you at the earliest moment. I am impatient. Yet I must bow to the circumstances which render it impossible for me to be in your midst for some time longer. You may regard this period of medical treatment as part of my jail term and bear with me.

IN PRISON STILL.

Nearly 125 of our comrades still remain imprisoned. A number of our institutions are still under the Government ban. Buildings of educational institutions, such as,—

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Fatidar Hostel,
Anavil Hostel,
National School, Sunav,
Baria Vidyalaya,
Bochasam, etc,

are still in Government occupation. The buildings of—

Bardoli,
Madhi,
Sarbhon,
Vedchhi,
Surat,

and other Ashrams have not yet been restored. Houses and house-hold properties of farmers are still being auctioned by Government in order to realise the fines. Confiscated lands too, of some of them are being similarly auctioned.

GOVERNMENT SUSPICION

The innocent activity of reviving or re-forming village Congress Committees is looked upon with suspicion. Names and other particulars of those enrolled as Congress members are being inquired into. It all gives one an impression as if the hostilities have terminated on one side only.

AVOID CLASH.

You have, therefore, to work under difficult circumstances. It will tax all your patience and will put you to the most severe test. Do not be impatient. Do not get exasperated, but carry on whatever work may be possible avoiding all conflict with the authorities. We have nothing secret of surreptitious in our programme to do. All our cards are on the table. If you are harassed in the course of your purely constructive activities, avoid a clash, withdraw for the time being, acquaint the District Head worker with facts and guide yourself as he directs. Guard yourself against the temptation of putting up a resistance even under grave provocation or harrassment. Such conduct I trust is bound to react and blunt the edge of hatred. A civil resister is expected to bear his cross without demur when his time comes.

IMMEDIATE TASK.

The immediate task before you is two-fold.

(1) To help the distressed farmers, and

(2) to revive the Village Committees.

This will hardly leave you time for anything else at present. The work of helping the distressed farmers alone will need all your time and resources. Though confined to Bombay I too am trying to do what I can to assist you in this direction.

THOSE CATCH PHRASES.

I am confident that the seasoned workers of Gujarat will have little taste for indulging in dreams of remote idealism or preference for vain academic discussions over immediate work. You will not allow yourselves, I am sure to be deluded by catch phrases. If we will discharge our immediate duty and apply ourselves with unswerving faith and devotion to the task of to-day, we may rest assured we will know what is to be our duty on the morrow and our future problems will unfold unto us their own solutions without our knowing it.

NEW IDEALS AND IDEOLOGY

You who have tasted the sweet experiences of a life of mute silent service for a period of fifteen years now can have no charm, I am sure, for mere learned talk about new ideals and ideology while you are engaged in actually solving in a practical manner the problems they expect to solve. So do not worry about them. You have no time, no intellectual equipment for discussions with their advocates. It will not help either.

Work yourselves away silently and with faith in the intrinsic merit of your own methods and your silent work will be a fitting answer to all the doubting Thomas's—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Tottori Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

The following sums have been added to the Earth-quake Relief Fund at the Central Office (Joshi Building Kalbadevi Road).

Sjt. Maneklal Bhogilal Patel	101	0	0
(as promised at the time of the show of film Surya Kumari)			
Shmt. Vijyaben Hargovindas (for cows)	10	0	0
Total	111	0	0

KARANJIA FOR PORT TRUST.

"Mr. Behram N. Karanjia is a candidate for the forthcoming By-election from the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Bombay Port Trust, in the place of Mr. A. D. Shroff who is going abroad on leave for a period of four months."

WANTED TYPISTS AND CLERKS.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee 48th Indian National Congress writes:—

Wanted for the Congress Reception Committee Shorthand Typist, Typists, Accounts and General Clerks. Persons who took active part in the Congress movement preferred.

MALAD FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

There will be a gathering and prize distribution of Malad Free Night School on Sunday the 29th inst. at Seth Anandilal Poddar's Bungalow.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta, Jt. General Secretary, "Indian Section Theosophical Society will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) 6 p.m. (S.T.) the subject being "Yoga-Its Meaning and Use."

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIC OF MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the above academy Prof. Gajananrao Joshi of Aundh will entertain the gathering with vocal and instrumental music to-day, (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Luxmibag, New Bhatwadi, Bombay.

LECTURES ON "HISTORY OF HINDU RELIGION."

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Prof. P. V. Kane will deliver a series of lectures on the "History of Hindu Religion" at 6 p.m., every (Saturday) in the Karandikar Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, the first being to-day.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahaffuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia, Bombay to-day (Saturday) 9-30 p.m. at the "Teli Mohalla Library and Free Reading Room" near J. J. Hospital, when prominent speakers will address the meeting on the "Legislation of Wakfs".

CO-OP. INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 9 Bake House Lane, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. G. N. Joshi will deliver a public lecture on 'The Economic Outlook In India' to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS CIRCLE.

A pubilc meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-15 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge. Among the speakers are Atiya Begum, Miss Safiya Somji, Messrs B. N Gupta, Talpade, Kavelekar, Md. Omer, Vartiji, Harijan, Baakza, Makani, Pithe', Bangalorewala, Mohommed Ali, Fernandes and Pereira, His Holiness, Pir Motamiyan will preside.

The subject of the speeches will be "Present Educational Policy, a menace to India's Progress.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Anand Vihar" in the Nair Hospital Compound.

The Chairman will be "At Home" to the members after the termination of the meeting and light Refreshments will be served.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF SUNI MOMINS

Protest Meeting In City

A meeting of Momin caste was held on the night of 23 July near the Lokhandwalla Chawl, Madanpura Ripon Road, Haji Nurmahomed Haji Aliji was elected to the chair. In the beginning a few lines from the Koran were recited. After that, speeches were made and resolutions were passed expressing a strong protest against the treatment of the Suni Momins by the party of Pir Meher Hussain in the villages of Meta and Majadar, in the Palanpur State. Strong resentment was also expressed, as the Sunni Momins are not allowed to offer prayers in the mosques of the said villages.

Similarly protests were made as Sunni Momins are prevented from offering prayers in the mosque of the Khoriasana village in Baroda State.

Regarding these incidents, it was resolved to send to the above two States applicantions with as many signatures as possible.

NEED FOR HELP STRESSED

Prof. Karve On Problem Of Indian Women's University

Prof: D. K. Karve, the founder of Indian Women's University, Poona, delivered a lecture at Wilson College before a large gathering of students on 25th July 1934 on the subject "The Problem of the Indian Womens' University" "under the presidentship of Principal Makenze.

In proposing vote of thanks to the lecture, Principal Makenze praised Pro. Karve for his great sacrifice and unique success in the domain of Women's education in India and the wonderful way in which The Indian Women's University of Poona is being conducted by him for more than 18 years without any aid from the Government. He also gave stress on the necessity of rendering help to the University to come out of its pecuniary circumstances.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Problems of Re-education" and Dr. Clifford Manshardt, on "Civics" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The members of the class will visit the Umarkhadi Children's Home on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADE MARK

Plaintiffs Granted Permanent Injunction

Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by J. G. Farbanindushie A. G. against Messrs. Lakshmi Narayan Surajmal and Co. and another for alleged breach of Trade Mark.

The Plaintiffs stated that in 1925 they acquired the business of the Badische Aniten and Soda Fabrik of Ludvigshafen of Germany, who had been importing and selling in India dyes and dye stuffs under labels or trade marks bearing the figures of a cow and the God Krishna with his mother Yeshoda. As successors to that company the plaintiff claimed exclusivs use of the said trade mark and label. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants were importing and selling American dyes under labels or trade mark bearing similar figures to those on the plaintiff's labels. They therefore, claimed an injunction against the defendants.

The defendants disputed the plaintiff's claim and stated that before the suit was filed they had stopped using the label complained of.

In this suit a consent decree was taken by which the plaintiffs were granted a permanent injunction against the defendants in respect of the label complained of as also the new labels used by the defendants. No order was made as to costs.

Mr. K. T. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Mahale instructed by Messrs. Zaiwala & Co for the defendants.

6 CATTLES KILLED & SEVERAL INJURED

Sequel To Derailment Of Goods Wagons

AJMER, July 27.

The Delhi Mail arrived about two hours late this morning owing to derailment of a goods train last night at Kishengarh.

Enquiries show that the goods train which was carrying cattle to Bombay was nearing Kishengarh when the spring of one wagon broke and soon after the hook gave way and five or six wagons derailed. Six cattle died and many others injured as also many keepers accompanying them, one of them seriously.

The line has been cleared.—A. P.

IMPORTANT!

Do not confuse this picture with any other Tarzan picture you have ever seen. It is entirely NEW and presented on the screen for the FIRST TIME!

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED!

The Theatre Magnificent. GRAND OPENING

THE REGAL TO-DAY

3 SHOWS DAILY (To Cope with the Crowd). at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TARZAN

LORD OF THE JUNGLE THE BEST KNOWN THE MOST LOVED CHARACTER EVER CONCEIVED IN THE MIND OF MAN!

SEE

A THOUSAND NEW BREATH-TAKING THRILLS—DWARFING THE HAIR-RAISERS IN "TARZAN, THE APE MAN" AND "TRADER HORN."

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

CHEATING IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

The announcement that certain students of the Bombay University have been found guilty by the University authorities of unfair means for passing, or helping their friends to pass, certain university examinations, will, we trust, be received in the student world with the gravity that it deserves. The facts of this wholesale conspiracy and organised cheating have been public property, long before the University authorities seem to have wakened up to the seriousness of this offence. And the findings of the University authorities, together with the punishment awarded, seem to be in no way excessive in comparison to the offence committed. When one remembers the nature and all-sidedness of the deep laid plot, one cannot but wonder if the punishment decreed is adequate. The University authorities still work, it seems, under the belief that matters of this nature must be regarded as holy mysteries, which it is nothing less than misdemeanour for any one interested in the good name of the University, and the purity and integrity of the tests it holds and the awards it makes to probe; for otherwise there can be no explanation of the secrecy with which the affair has been invested ever since the matter became public property. We do not know, for instance, who constituted the University tribunal that tried this case; what was the evidence placed before it; what were the reasons for the judgment at which it has arrived. There would, we think, be much in the mere names of the University Committee that considered this matter to inspire not only confidence, but a feeling of assurance in the public that the fullest justice, and nothing but justice, has been rendered in this atrocious attempt to circumvent the University. And there would be still more material for such assurance, if the nature of the evidence on which they came to their decision, together with the reasons given by them for their judgment were published. We do not know if the Syndics of the University consider themselves to be the direct representatives of the ancient oracles, who worked in the dark, and spoke in puzzles; but we cannot but point out that secrecy in such matters, especially after the material facts had all leaked out, would only lead to a misapprehension of the aims of the Syndicate and a frustration of the effect they probably wish to produce by the punishment they have at last decreed against the offending individuals.

Take Public Into Confidence

That the attempt was an amazing endeavour to defeat all the regulations of the University, aimed at making their examinations a genuine test of each student's attainment, there can be no dispute And yet the punishment awarded is purely academic, debarring the offending students from appearing at this University's or other similar bodies' examinations An intimation of this fact will also be given to such authorities, as the Public Services Commission and the High Commissioner, so that, while these individuals are expiating their offence, they could not neutralise their punishment, and frustrate the University But is this enough? Rumour, says the offending individuals are, almost all, well-to-do; and, therefore, independent, for all practical purposes, of University cachets of distinction or attainment to secure their start in life. What does it matter to such, then, that for six, or seven, or even ten years, some of them are prevented from appearing at any public examination? They will rather figure, we very much fear, as brave dare-devils, in those very minds whom the Syndicate probably intended to impress by this spectacular punishment. We even hear that those who have confessed or been caught are not all who have offended in this manner. There are many who will suggest that, in the best interests of the University, unless and until these offending individuals are publicly prosecuted for offences within the Penal Code, their punishment, as declared by the University, will not prove a sufficient deterrent to their daring, enterprising emulators. The University authorities, however, may have good reason to refrain from this course of a public prosecution. But if so, they ought to have placed the entire evidence, and detailed reasons influencing their judgment, before the public, so as to enable the world interested in University affairs to judge for itself. In this age of publicity and democracy, it is a mistake to make a mystery of that which cannot possibly be kept secret. The danger of such a policy of untimely secrecy is not only that it undermines public confidence in such institutions, by giving a free rein to gossip and conjecture, but also that it engenders a feeling that wealth and influence go a long way, even in such institutions, in deflecting the course of justice. Surely, the University authorities do not desire to produce such an impression in the public mind.

The Moral

We emphasize this consideration all the more to-day, because we fear this is not the only instance in which the University regulations at securing the purity of its examinations and the integrity of its examiners have been defeated, Press reports have hinted at other instances, which, if not darker than the episode just terminated, are not less significant regarding the particular aspect of the question upon which we are now dwelling. We shall not attempt here to raise the veil that it pleases the Syndics of the Universiy to cast upon such matters, assuming they have come to their knowledge. But we warn the Syndicate that if the public once comes to feel that some members of the University's governing bodies are themselves not free from such calumny,—we would not yet call it accusation;—and that their very position ensures them, not only against exposure, but against any punishment whatsoever, the reverence paid to the University will suffer most seriously. We trust it is not yet too late for those who have the best interests of this body at heart to ponder over the moral of such episodes, whether they are brought before the public, or enshrouded still in University red-tapism; and we look forward to the day when the executive of the University will dare to emulate Caesar's maxim, and declare that just as Caesar's wife must be above suspicion, so the University examinations and examiners are all above reproach.

Constructive Work

It is reported that immediately after the completion of the Harijan tour and of his proposed fast Gandhiji will formulate an elaborate scheme for constructive work and that he may take a lead in working out the same. All earnest Congress workers will cordially welcome such a scheme and the prospect of Gandhiji himself initiating it with his characteristic intense devotion. It is obvious that Harijan work will figure prominently in the scheme as also khaddar organisation, an item which has suffered considerably owing to many experienced khaddar workers being involved in the Civil Disobedience campaign. But the present circumstances demand that the new scheme of constructive work should be of a very comprehensive and dynamic character and that the organisation of peasants and workers should hold a pre-eminent position in the scheme. Believers in the old constructive programme of the Congress and the new school of Congress Socialists alike attach great importance to the task of village organisation.

In his latest statement issued before laving Bombay for Benares Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rightly emphasizes the urgent need for reviving Congress Committees in villages in spite of Government's distrust of this activity. He has also done well to call upon the workers to prefer silent active work now to mere academic discussions about the future position of the masses under Swaraj. But we do not agree with the Sardar in his reference to the Socialist ideology The spread of the Socialist ideology is not incompatible with active work now. It is in fact calculated to induce the masses to do their part in the national programme with an added zest. It will be well for the No-changers and the Socialists to join hands and betake themselves to their common work rather than find flaws in each others programmes.

U. S. A's SUPPORT TO INDIA

Americans' Admiration For Gandhiji

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 14.
(By Air Mail.)

Dr. K. V. Mulabagala, who was a delegate to the World Fellowship of Faiths,—a greater Parliament of Religions during Chicago's second World's Fair,—as a representative of His Holiness Jagadguru, Sri Shankaracharya of Nasik, returned to London this week after an extensive tour of the United States.

Dr. Mulabagala is an excise officer in the Bombay Presidency. He is a Fellow of the Dharma Mahamandal of Benares, a member of the British Institute of Medical Astrology and Metaphysical Science, a founder of the Vedic and Yogic Culture Home of Chicago and a member of the International Medical Freedom Association of the United States of America.

In an exclusive interview, Dr. Mulabagala gave me his impressions of the last session of the World Fellowship of Faiths and narrated his experiences of the travels across the Atlantic during last eleven months. He expressed an opinion that the holding of the session of the greater Parliament of Religions was a very laudable attempt to undo the existing sectarian bigotism. It was also a very good attempt to universalise in every human heart the instinct of religion under one banner, thus subordinating different religious dogmas. He looked upon the session, which owes its origin to the great work of Mr. Das Gupta of Bengal and his colleague, Mr. Wller, as an excellent platform to bring about the unity and fellowship of mankind without regard to breed, border and birth, or creed, caste and colour.

Cultural Propaganda

Dr. Mulabagala, who was invited to address the session on two occasions, had the privilege of addressing the world conference of all religions on behalf of India. He told me that he devoted his entire time and energy to educate the Occidental people on the philosophy of Vedic culture of our forefathers—the Aryans. With this view, he gave over a hundred lectures dealing with various aspects of Indian life and Indian faith in God. He supplemented these lectures with twenty-four lectures specifically on the philosophy of Vedic culture. These discourses covered the field of physical upliftment, mental illumination and spiritual unfoldment. As an appreciation, Col. Sir Sol. L. Long, M D; M Sc; C L D; D A Sc; L L D; D P; who is a well known Oriental scholar in the United States and is the Dean of the College of Cosmic Law, under the charter of the United States Congress, has requested Dr. Mullabagala to hasten

(Continued on page 22.)

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Much Economy Can Be Effected By The Appointment Of A Senior Whole-Time Municipal Solicitor

(By K. F. NARIMAN)
II

I have had bitter personal experience of these petty costs some years ago. I filed a suit in the High Court against the Corporation seeking an injunction to prevent the presentation of an address to the then departing Governor, Sir George Lloyd; unfortunateiy, on the day of the application the Courts suddenly and unexpectedly closed on account of the death Mr. J. D. Inverarity. My counsel, Mr. Jinnah, applied to the Judge in Chamber to entertain the application as a very urgent matter as the address was to be presented the following day. The Judge did not accept that application and hence the proceedings dropped automatically. They lasted for not more than 15 minutes when the Advocate-General, briefed by the Municipal Solicitor, had not to utter a word. Still to my great surprise some years after, when I was in Nasik jail I received the Municipal Solicitor's bill of costs for over Rs. 700 That would give an idea of the indirect enormous amounts received direct from opposite parties without reference to the Municipality as party costs.

Swelling Figures

The following figures will show how these amounts for solicitor's bill of costs were gradually but systematically swelling up annually:—

	Rs.
1928-29	64,785
1929-30	93,843
1931-32	103,242
1932-33	128,563

Besides, some thousands every year are recovered direct as party-costs. Thus the Municipal Solicitor was the most highly paid but least worked official of the Corporation; and on account of the legal anomaly mentioned above, these large amounts were paid from the Municipal treasury direct by the Commissioner without a scrutiny or sanction of the Corporation or the Standing Committee.

Saving Effected

For some years past, I have been protesting against this wasteful and extravagant system and demanded an immediate reform, by appointing a whole-time Municipal Solicitor, as a Municipal employee with a fixed salary and establishment and all the legal work on behalf of the Municipality to be entrusted to him. That would affect savings of thousands per year without in any way lessening the efficiency of the legal service. At last after constant hammering the present arrangement was conceded as a 'via-media' and partial compromise, a new post of Legal Assistant was created, who was entrusted with all the miscellaneous and comparatively minor municipal legal work; but at the same time the Municipal Solicitors were retained for heavier and High Court litigation. This partial reform came into force in 1932-33 and from the very next year, the Law charges in the Municipal Budget came down by more than cent per cent. The Solicitor's Bill for 1932-33 before the reform was Rs. 1,28,563, whereas for 1933-34 and 34-35, after the new appointment, it came down to Rs. 40,000, thus effecting a saving of nearly Rs. 80,000 on that one item alone. Deducting the charges of Legal Assistant including establishment and salary of about Rs. 10,000 a year, still a saving of about a quarter lakh was effected every year by this new experiment. In addition to the above, according to the figures submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, the Legal-Assistant's department became not only self-supporting but it brought some small surplus into municipal treasury by enabling the Municipality to claim the costs recovered from the parties instead of allowing the solicitors to appropriate the whole of these amounts.

Further Reform

Thus both from a business and economic point of view the new experiment was quite a success and the Legal Assistant's salary debate was a suitable opportunity to complete the reforms by totally abolishing the still expensive retainer of outside Municipal Solicitors and transferring all the legal work to an experienced legal department of the Municipality, creating, if necessary, an additional well-paid post of a whole-time senior Solicitor. Instead of thus taking a broad view of the particular case, the debate dragged on monotonously and miserably, confined to personal and petty issues, all the time wrangling and haggling between the figures Rs. 500, 750, or 1000, one suggesting a Committee of the whole House only to settle the issue of salary. From Rs. 1,35,000 in 1932,33, the Law charges have come down to about Rs. 50,000 a year in 1934-35, including the cost of both Legal Assistant and Municipal Solicitor. That enormous saving is undoubtedly due to the transference of a large bulk of legal business from outside Municipal Solicitors to a whole-time salaried Legal Assistant. I am certain that by improving and enlarging this department, by spending about 15 to 20 thousand rupees more and completely abo-

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

THE NAZI WAY.

The Members of the House of Commons are reported to have punctuated Sir John Simon's recital of Dr. Dollfuss' murder with exclamations of horror. There could be no other reaction possible to the calculated brutality under which Dollfuss died. As Sir John himself said, Dr. Dollfuss lived for a considerable time after he had been twice shot at close-quarters. But he was allowed to bleed to death, being refused medical and spiritual aid. The bestiality of it is too revolting for words. Yet it is in the spirit of Nazism. And it inspired, if in a milder form, the treatment meted out to Austrian Socialists. Unfortunately, however, we cannot recall exclamations of horror then.

INSULTING TREATMENT.

It seems as if the U.P. Government are out not only to keep Jawaharlal under conditions of discomfort, but also to insult him. In the summer he had to go for a long time without a fan. When in response to public feelings some one asked a question about it in the Council the Home Member solemnly replied that Government had graciously given Jawaharlal a hand-fan. He has so far been kept virtually in solitary confinement without any opportunity of taking walks. Now we learn that permission has been given to him to walk—"on alternate days." Do Government really think that this petty-minded method of treating him will be regarded by the public as chivalry towards an honourable and distinguished prisoner? Or, is it intended to show that Government do not care for public opinion except to defy it?

ARMS EMBARGO.

At an international conference held sometime ago in Folkestone one of the speakers related how two representatives of a British armament firm sold arms and ammunition simultaneously to Bolivia and Paraguay. The transaction helped the belligerents to kill each other and brought large profits to the firm. But inspite of this, the latest move of the British Government, although only in response to Italy, must be welcomed. According to a Geneva message "the British Government having learnt that Italy will prohibit the export of war material to Bolivia and Paraguay, is ready to order, without any exceptions regarding current contracts, the suspension of the export of war material." We hope the British lead will be followed by the 18 countries which have not yet accepted the arms embargo proposal.

A WISE JUDGMENT.

We congratulate Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on the statesmanlike view he took in the case against Mr. Mirajkar. His decision combines vindication of the law with a sympathetic realisation of actual realities. "In a country" observed the Magistrate, "where the labour movement is still in its infancy, it should not be scotched. If a labour leader commits an offence punish him heavily but don't crush him." He also was wise enough to make allowance not only for the youthful enthusiasm of the accused but also for the psychological effects of the existence of grievances. We welcome Mr. Brown's judgment because the unfortunate tendency in India is for Magistrates to be guided exclusively by fierce zeal for "Law and Order". The pity of it is that this zeal is directly opposed to the spirit that guides justice in Britain and has proved an unqualified success.

ONLY FOR EUROPEANS!

The Superintendent of the Allahabad Civil Hospital is reported to have posted on the notice-board an order stating that hereafter the outdoor patients' department will be open only to Europeans and "genuine Anglo-Indians," and that Indians "must attend any other dispensary for treatment." It is said that the order revives the practice which prevailed many years ago when the Government relaxed such a rule and also changed the name from "European Civil Hospital" to Civil Hospital. We cannot congratulate the authorities concerned on the revival of a practice of open racial discrimination at a time when the entire nation detests it and when the Europeans themselves object to discrimination against them in various spheres. The people of Allahabad should protest against the invidious discrimination in some effective manner.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Unity In Congress

The Congress is faced to-day with tremendous difficulties. It has been allowed to function but every endeavour is being made to destroy or at any rate to diminish its influence, prestige and capacity. Disintegrating forces are being let loose and to be or not to be is the question before the Congress. The nationalism for which the Congress has worked for half a century is in danger of being submerged by a wave of communalism, the magnitude of which we have yet to realise fully. If the Congress ever required its united strength, the time is certainly now. If anything can save the Congress and equip it for the fight against the White Paper constitution it is unity, solid and unbreakable, in its ranks. Will the appeal of Mahatmaji go in vain?—"A. B. Patrika."

Unwise Insistence

This insistence on keeping Pandit Jawahar Lal behind the prison bars at present is bound to create a situation which will not be conducive to the growth of peaceful atmosphere in the country. Pandit Jawahar Lal is the idol of tens of millions of people. His incarceration at the present moment will continue to rankle in their hearts whose repercussions may not be manifest in near future, but are bound to affect in no inconsiderable measure the future of the country. In this connection, Mahatma Gandhi's reply to a press interviewer that he was considering the statement by Sir Samuel, is indeed not without significance.—"Searchlight."

We beg to revert to the Farewell Lunch given to Sir Harry Haig. Sir Hari Singh Gour wondered how many realised the colossal task of the Home Member on whom rested the entire internal administration of the country. We sympathise with Sir Hari Singh. And yet nothing was easier to know. He could have asked Sir Harry to supply authentic statistics about Congress Prisoners and Detenus.

* * * *

Sir Hari Singh also said that, "it was not the Law Member who was in charge of Law but the Home Member."

We forgive Sir Hari Singh his ignorance which we have just referred to.

* * * *

But the fun of the fair, or rather fare, was supplied by Sir Md. Yakub. We didn't know that he sported a sense of humour or could be so effectively funny. He started off by welcoming the departing guest "on behalf of the U.P.". We hope the audience laughed at this brilliant counter-charge in reply to the invasion of his constituency which is rather vulnerable.

* * * *

And then came the "coup de grace" of humour. It was splendid. The U.P. "gadi derived a heritage from Ahmadali Shah Rohila and Wajid Ali. He wondered what Lady Haig would think of Sir Harry as a combination of these two historic personages" (cheers).

Considering that the Rohila was more or less a tyrant and Wajid Ali Shah a rake, we wonder what Lady Haig thought of Sir Md. Yakub and of the cheering audience.

We also wonder what Sir Harry thought of himself "as a combination of these two historic personages."

* * * *

By the way we notice that Mr. Ranga Iyer was in charge of the arrangements on behalf of the hosts of Sir Harry Haig.

We wonder what he is qualifying for.

* * * *

Headlines In Madras Paper:
MADRAS IN THE ASSEMBLY

Child Marriages, Port Trust And Telephone Company.

And also Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

* * * *

We do not know which but the next move lies with one of the rival Labour Leader groups to announce that the announcement by the other about the offices of the Girni Kamgar Union is unfounded.

The Press is quite willing to reserve a space every day for it. It is an interesting game if also monotonous and extremely deplorable. But it is much better than breaking heads and going to jails and hospitals.

* * * *

"The Government could not accept unilateral repudiation" So said Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords.

But let there be no misunderstanding please. His Lordship was referring to the Anglo-Irish dispute not to the Anglo-American Debt confusion. In this latter respect too Government's position has always been very clear, if a little queer. They could not accept unilateral demand for payment.

* * * *

Sir Homi Mehta has written a letter to the London "Times" saying that India is not impressed by Mr. Churchill's arguments or lack of them.

Nor by Sir Samuel Hoare's. Nor yet, by Sir Homi Mehta.

By the way, it is an interesting case of political pathology, unrepresentative Indians insisting emphatically that they speak on behalf of India. Why do they do it?

* * * *

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S PROGRAMME OF ACTION.

Public Ownership Of Primary Industries.

—Head lines.

When the time for action comes, the main primary industry to be owned publicly will be the premature character of the rest of the programme.

* * * *

"How do you make your living?"

"Selling things to men who go fishing."

"That's interesting. How is the fisherman's equipment business?"

"I don't know. You see, I run a fish market."

Hitler To Undo Nazi Mischief In Austria

Dispatches Von Papen To Vienna As Minister

Fierce Fighting Continues In Styria And Carinthia

BERLIN, July 27.

Chancellor Hitler has made a dramatic gesture of conciliation towards relief of the European situation by asking Herr Von Papen to proceed to Vienna immediately as a temporary German Minister there, directly under Hitler's orders. The request which is indicative of a volte face of the German attitude towards Austria was contained in a letter to Von Papen wherein Herr Hitler pays a high tribute to Herr Von Papen's services in the resurrection of Germany and expresses the fullest confidence in him, and regrets the effect of the Dollfuss murder on the already unstable European political situation, and states his desire to contribute to the relief of the situation, and redirect Austro-German relations into normal friendly channels.

NAZI LEADER DISMISSED

The German leader of the Austrian Nazis Herr Habicht has been dismissed from the post of Provincial Inspector of the Austrian Nazis. Habicht was responsible for the anti-Dollfuss broadcasts from Munich a few months ago.

VON PAPEN

ITALY TAKES GRAVE VIEW OF SITUATION

ROME, July 26.

The official announcement of troop movements emphasises the grave view taken by Italy of the Austrian situation. Signor Mussolini was early at his office conferring with his advisers including the under-secretaries of War, Air and Foreign Affairs. It is generally believed that Il Duce will lead in proposing to Britain and France a joint protest to Germany against her alleged share of responsibility for the murder of Dr. Dollfuss.

The report that Signor Mussolini was contemplating going to Vienna for the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss is discounted here.

The details of the murder have caused a wave of horror and revulsion against the Nazi movement.

DR. DOLLFUSS DIES PENNILESS

State Funeral For Chancellor

VIENNA, July 26.

The funeral of Dr. Dollfuss has been fixed for 4 p.m. on Saturday. The body will lie in State in the City Hall to-morrow. Thousands lined the route when the body was taken this evening from the Chancellery to the City Hall in a State funeral coach drawn by six black horses and escorted by infantry and mounted police.

President Miklas walked behind the coach followed by Prince Starhemberg and Major Fey both carrying revolvers, and also other ministers and high officials. Dr. Dollfuss' assailants have been kept in solitary confinement in the Vienna barracks, and the remainder of those captured in the Chancellery yesterday totalling 140 are herded in the same building, which is guarded by troops with machineguns.

It is officially stated that Dr. Dollfuss died almost penniless.—Reuter.

REBELS GIVE BATTLE IN STYRIA

VIENNA, July 27.

Fierce fighting between the Nazis and executive forces was renewed in Styria and part of Carinthia last night. No quarter was given by either party. It is officially stated that a Major and five soldiers were killed, and a Colonel seriously were wounded in a clash before the Pyhra Pass connecting Upper Austria and Styria, which was taken by Executive forces from rebels. The Annaberg Hill in Carinthia was also captured after grim fighting after which nine Nazis lay dead on the battlefield, littered by two captured machineguns and hundreds of rifles.

Thirty persons were killed as a result of the days fighting in the steel centre of Leoben where the parties agreed to a armistice until dawn.

The rebels are also strongly entrenched in the hill country of Schladming where the Governmental artillery has failed to dislodge them.

Dr. Rintelen's son-in-law, who is lawyer in Graz, has been arrested and 104 alleged Nazis were arrested in Vienna during the day including Herr Raenner, the first post-war Chancellor, and 900 Nazis hitherto have been taken prisoner in Styria.—Reuter.

SERBIA HOLDS UP NAZI TERRORISTS

72 Armed Fugitives Intercepted By Guards

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BELGRADE, July 26.

The Guards on the Austrian Frontier have been strengthened to prevent Nazi terrorists from escaping into Jugo-Slavia. Seventy-two armed Nazis including two women were intercepted at a crossing near Razgon, and were immediately disarmed and despatched to the interior.

GERMANY PREVENTS NAZIS FROM ENTERING AUSTRIA

MUNICH, July 26.

Following reports that members of the Australian Legion consisting of Austrian Nazis in Germany were desirous of invading Austria, the armed police, the Reichswehr and Hitler's Blackshirt troops have been summoned to prevent members of the legion from crossing the frontier.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONTIER REOPENED

BERLIN, July 26.

The Austro-German frontier which was closed yesterday has been re-opened to traffic.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA IN MOURNING

VIENNA, July 26.

While the struggle is proceeding in Styria between the rebels and the Federal troops, church bells are being tolled and prayers offered throughout Austria in memory of Dr. Dollfuss. Proclamations by provincial governors, messages from all parts of the world and public demonstrations of grief have contributed to the hymn of official praise for the dead Chancellor.

Apart from Styria, no further disturbances are reported from the provinces. Apparently the attempted "putsch" has proved a complete failure, and unless reports of the fighting in Styria are exaggerated, it is only a matter of time before order is restored there.—Reuter.

KING'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, July 26.

The King's message to President Miklas states: "It is with horror that I learnt of the dastardly murder of Dr. Dollfuss. I hasten to convey my profound sympathy with you and the Austrian nation at this tragic moment. Pray also convey to Frau Dollfuss on behalf of the Queen and myself our heart-felt condolences."

Little credence is accorded to reports which gained currency in Paris this afternoon that a special meeting of the League Council might be summoned in view of the Austrian situation. Quai d'Orsay denies that such a course is contemplated by France. The Austrian question at present is entirely an internal matter with no question of foreign intervention.

A Vienna message says Sgr. Mussolini is expected there probably for the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss on Saturday.

Herr Schuschnigg is the likeliest candidate for the Chancellorship, according to Herr Friedrich, Chief of the Press Department, who stated that the position will be filled before the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss in order that the new Chancellor might pronounce the funeral oration.

ITALIAN TROOPS MOVE

ROME, July 26.

It is officially announced that land and air forces sufficient to meet any eventuality were moved to the Bremer Pass and to Carinthia yesterday. But as the situation is becoming normal, it is anticipated that it will be unnecessary to go beyond these precautionary measures.

A later message from Rome states:—

Reports of large troop movements are described as ridiculous, but minor movements are likely near the frontier. Many officers have been recalled from leave. Sgr. Suvich conferred with the British and French Charge d'Affairs this morning, H. H. the Pope has telegraphed condolences.

A Vienna message states that a special military court consisting of one judge and three officers will try the rebels. It is understood that death is the only possible sentence. Dr. Dollfuss will receive a state funeral. His family will be provided for by the State.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, July 27.

The murder of the Austrian Chancellor, Dollfuss, has aroused feelings of horror and indignation throughout Britain. When the news was broadcasted last night, it was followed by a few minutes' silence in all the British Broadcasting Stations, as a mark of tribute to the dead statesman.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "That Germany is in the last resort responsible for the Nazi terrorism in Austria is clear beyond dispute.

"She must understand that, if she chooses thus to play as she is doing, she puts herself by her own act outside the comity of Nations."

The "Morning Post" says: "At the first glance, it seems probable that this revolt in Austria has been engineered to deflect the attention from the growing crimes in Germany and the barrenness of Nazis' programme."

The "News Chronicle" thinks that the brutality and incompetence of Dollfuss' assailants may, perhaps, help the new Austrian Government in its appalling difficult task.

The "Daily Mail" says that the world will follow this tremendous dastardly outrage in Central Europe with all the more anxiety, because a day in August is drawing near which twenty years ago, brought such tragedy to mankind. —Reuter.

CHURCHILL LEADS ENGLAND ASTRAY

India Is Not Impressed By His Arguments, Says Sir Homi Mehta

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 27.

Sir Homi Mehta in a letter to the "Times" says that India was impressed not by Churchill's arguments or lack of them, but by the arrogance with which he tells India and Lancashire what is good for them.

Mr. Churchill does not recognise the cardinal fact that the Anglo-Indian trade is the only possible basis of goodwill but prefers the big stick. The cash value of the Lancashire-Indian Millowner's Agreement might be small. But is value as a genuine token of goodwill was immense.

India was not trying to kill Lancashire's trade but was doing all she can to give preference to British goods.

When all the facts were considered the Indian cotton mills had scarcely any advantage over the Lancashire Mills. It was Japan who was ruining the trade both in Lancashire and India.

If the White Paper proposals were whittled down even to small a extent England would lose India as she did America and Ireland.

If England plays fair with India she will find her a staunchest friend but Churchill appears to be trying to lead England away from all the possibility of friendship with India.

NEW FEATHER-WEIGHT CHAMPION

Tarleton Captures Title From Watson

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 26.

At Liverpool in a boxing contest for the British Feather-weight Championship Nel Tarleton (Liverpool) defeated on points the holder Tommy Watson (Newcastle) over fifteen rounds.

FAMOUS JEWISH POET DEAD

VENNA, (By Mail.)

The death occurred suddenly here on July 4 at the age of 61, of Chaim Nachman Bialik, the great Hebrew poet.

He had come here to be operated on for kidney trouble and was believed to be on the road to recovery.

The body will be taken to Palestine for burial.

HITLER ABANDONS AUSTRIAN NAZIS?

"Peace Offer" By Air To Rebel Parties

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, July 27.

Germany's more conciliatory attitude towards Austria together with the appointment of Herr Von Papen as Minister of Vienna and the dismissal of Herr Habicht had the appeasing effect in Austria, where these facilitate the problem of the appointment of Dr. Dollfuss successor.

The special edition of "Reichpost" containing Herr Hitler's so-called peace offer will be distributed by air and scattered among the parties of rebels in Carinthia and Styria who are still resisting.

The dismissal of Habicht especially is regarded as proof that Herr Hitler abandoned the Austrian Nazis. According to a Munich despatch, Germany authorities are taking stringent precautions against Austrian Nazis in Bavaria. Five hundred Nazi Black guards were despatched to Freilassig where Austrian Nazis were encamped. Eighty-five Nazi fugitives crossed the Eastern Frontier into Yugoslavia where, they were disarmed. The actual assassin of Dr. Dollfuss is stated to be Otto Panetta, a soldier discharged from the Army for becoming Nazi.

LATER.

The attempted putsch in the provinces is being effectively crushed. Insurrectionary leaders of Styria, and Klagenfurt have been arrested and troops are investing Carinthian towns St. Veit, Rathausplatz to file past the body of Dr. Dollfuss.

According to reports from the Carinthian border, two Italian battalions moved to Raibl Tarvisio but no border incidents have been notified.

Feldkirchen and St. Andre, each held by the rebels about 600 strong, the main problem being the round up of rebels with the least possible loss of life and damage to property.

Vienna itself is rapidly becoming normal. Three-quarter mile queue formed by ten morning

Mr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, who left for America and Europe on Thursday.

AMERICANS BREAK HURDLES RECORDS

Hardin Covers 400 Metres In 50 6/10 Seconds

(SPECIAL CABLE)

STOCKHOLM, July 26.

Glen Hardin (America) with the phenomenal time of 50 6/10 seconds for the 400 metres hurdles beat his own unofficial record of 51-8/10 seconds, and Morgan Taylor's official record of 52 seconds.

In the 110 metres hurdles Percy Beard (America) established a new world's record of 14-3/10 seconds equalling the unofficial record of John Morris (America).

NEWSPAPERS STRIKE IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, July 26.

The Capital will be without newspapers to-morrow in consequence of the deadlock over the printers' wage demands. The final editions of the "Evening Herald," and "Evening Mail" will not be published to-night, because the printers refused to handle the statement explaining the employers' viewpoint.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO ASQUITH

RUGBY, July 27.

A memorial tablet to the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith was unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day. The ceremony was performed by the acting Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. There was a large and distinguished gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament.—B. O. W.

CAWNPORE RIOTS CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, July 26.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council including Sir Shadi Lal dismissed the appeal of six Indians against the conviction by the Allahabad Court in connection with the riots in Cawnpore of 25th March 1931.

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

VIENNA, July 26.

Apart from Styria no further disturbances are reported on the provinces. Apparently the attempted putsch has proved a complete failure and unless reports of Styria fighting are exaggerated, it is only a matter of time before order is restored there.—Reuter.

BOMBING LONDON FROM AIR

LONDON, July 26.

After London has been "bombed" on 3 consecutive nights the air exercises have ended this morning.

Most targets, among them the Air Ministry particularly were "destroyed" by hundreds of tons of explosives but last night the attackers were less successful 29, out of 40 raids mostly from the south coast were intercepted by the defenders with the aid of searchlights and 5 more or return flight. It was an exceptionally clear night.—Reuter.

Conservative Gain

LONDON, July 27.

The Rushcliffe bve-election as a consequence of the resignation of Mr Betterton resulted as follows:—

Assheton (Conservative) 19,374; Cadogan (Labour) 15,081; Marwood (Liberal) 5,261.—Reuter.

Delay May Mean Disappointment

Bombay Exhibition Affords Unique Opportunity For Advertisement

(Through The Publicity Bureau.)

The Secretariat of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress has issued the following to the Press:—

Along with the 48th session of the Indian National Congress which meets in Bombay towards the end of October this year, the Reception Committee have decided to organise an All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition and the Exhibition Committee is busy preparing plans to make it most attractive and as great a success as possible.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

As an occasion for advertisement and proper appreciation of the progress of the handicrafts including Khaddar and other small scale industries, it needs hardly any mention that the Congress session provides a unique opportunity.

FACILITIES FOR EXHIBITORS.

The congregation of delegates and visitors from all parts of the country at one place and the consequent facilities that the manufacturer or advertiser gets, should attract him to send in his exhibit to be displayed at the Exhibition stalls.

The exhibition grounds will naturally be in the vicinity of the Congress Pandal and Camps.

DO NOT DELAY.

The plans for the grounds and the position of stalls are already under preparation. The Exhibitors will find it to their advantage to put themselves in correspondence with the Exhibition Committee, Congress House, Bombay, without delay, as a rush of applications is expected.

DELAY MAY MEAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FOR CONGRESS

Recruitment Stopped

The following communique has been issued by the Office of the G. O. C. of the Congress R. C. Volunteers.

Mrs. Perin Captain and Miss Safia Somji have been appointed Officers-in-charge of the lady volunteers, for the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress.

The great enthusiasm shown by women in enrolling as Volunteers has necessitated the raising of the number of women Volunteers from 200, as originally contemplated, to 300. As this number also is almost reached, further recruitment has been stopped for the time being.

NO ROOM FOR WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE

(Through The Publicity Bureau.)

The Secretariat of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress issue the following to the Press:—

Despite warnings to the contrary, many persons from other provinces, we understand, are on their way to work for the Reception Committtee.

While we appreciate the spirit of service of these patriotic persons, we wish to make it clear to all whom it may concern that the Reception Committee have enough workers and volunteers from Bombay and do not, therefore, require any recruits, voluntary or otherwise, from any place outside Bombay.

NO PARTIAL RETROCESSION

Unacceptable Says Bangalore Municipal Sub-Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 27.

Partial retrocession, as at present proposed is most undesirable and unacceptable.

This is the view expressed by the Municipal Commissioner at an informal meeting held this morning under the presidency of Mr. L. J. Mac Iver, Collector and District Magistrate. The commission appointed a sub-committee sometime back to draw up a memorandum to be submitted to the Hon'ble British Resident regarding the proposed partial retrocession of the Civil and Military station to the Mysore Darbar.

The following are some of the suggestions of the sub-committee whose report was adopted by the Municipal Commssioner this morning:

(1) The Commission feels that under no circumstances should any portion of the civil population be handed over to the Military for purposes of administration.

(2) The Commission requests that the Government of India should not countenance any proposal that would divide the people of the station as above.

SAFEGUARDS.

In case, partial retrocession on the proposed lines should be forced upon us against their will, in spite of all objections, the Commission would submit the following safeguards to be provided: (A) There should be a single municipality for the city and the retroceeded area; (B) The retroceeded area must be given adequate representation in the Mysore Council and Assembly; (C) Educational institutions should be given the option of continuing their present affiliation.

REDUCE SUBSIDY TO SHIPPING

Investigation Board's Suggestions To Jap Govt.

TOKIO, July 27.

The recommendation that the present shipping subsidy system should continue for a further five years when it expires on October 1935 was submitted by the Shipping Investigation Board to the Minister of Communications.

It urges the reduction of subsidy from 50 to 48 yen per ton and half-million tons old ships be scrapped and replaced by equal quantity ships including passenger boats and fast freighters.

Shipowners disapprove the proposed reduction in view of the recent rise in shipbuilding costs but it is understood the Ministry approve the Board's recommendations.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP

Gay Dancer Wins By Three Quarters Length

LONDON, July 27.

The Liverpool Summer Cup run at Liverpool over a distance of one mile, two furlongs, 170 yards, resulted as follows:—

GAY DANCER	1
COTONEASTER	2
DIAMANTEE	3

Seven ran: Three-quarters length separated the first and second and three lengths separated the second and third.

Starting prices: 4|1 Gay Dancer, 2|1 Cotoneaster and 10|1 Diamantee.—Reuter's Special.

CALL OVER ON STEWARDS CUP

LONDON, July 27.

The following is the call over on Stewards Cup:—

100|9 Coroado taken and offered; 100|8 Strathcarron offered; 100|7 taken; 13|1 Figaro taken and offered; 13|1 North Devon offered 14|1 taken; 15|1 Hidalgo offered 100|6 taken; 20|1 Old Riley taken and offered; 20|1 Greenore offered 22|1 taken; 20|1 Pomposo and The Old Pretender offered 25|1 taken.—Reuter.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES AND OTTAWA PACT

Negotiations With Govt Of India In Progress?

LONDON, July 27.

Major John Colville in the House of Commons announced that negotiations were opening immediately with the Government of India to bring Indian protective duties within the Ottawa Agreements following the negotiations in India early in the year.

These negotiations were of utmost importance and Major John Colville consequently deprecated any unwise political utterances.—Reuter.

INDIANS BITTERLY OPPOSED

Andrews On Colonisation Inquiry Report

DURBAN, July 27.

Interviewed by "Reuter" concerning the Colonisation Inquiry report Rev. C. F. Andrews stated that the three countries recommended for Indian colonisation were altogether unsuitable and inadvisable and therefore further investigation was unnecessary. South African Indians bitterly opposed any such schemes and unitedly demanded the whole subject be dropped and outlets found in other provinces in South Africa to relieve the congestion of population in Natal.—Reuter.

Which Is The Better Food?

MEAT OR VEGETARIAN?

Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather interesting to watch the correspondence going on in your paper, about meat-eating. One significant fact noticed in the correspondence is that whatever the individual opinion of the writers, either for or against this variety of food, all seem to agree on one point, viz: that animal diet produces more physical strength and more courage than vegetarian diet in mankind. Now, let us see how far this assumption is in conformity with actual facts.

Col. MacCarison, in-charge of the Government Food Value Research Laboratory, after laborious experiments as regards food values of different varieties of dietary, Indian and European, has come to the conclusion that the Sikh diet is the most nourishing and ideal diet in the world. It consists of whole meal bread (chapaties), made from hand-ground wheat-flour, milk and milk-products (butter, ghee, etc.) and green vegetables. According to his opinion the Sikhs have few equals in the world as regards physical strength and courage. No doubt the Sikh has no objection to eating meat; and does partake of it occasionally, but it never forms a part of his daily dietary.

During the last Great War one got very good chances of comparing the stamina and physical capacity etc., of the different races that had collected together in the various theatres of war. In Mesopotamia especially the present writer, while on field service, got very good chances of observing these qualities among the British and Indian troops, who were working together in this battle-front. It was a well recognised fact that the Indian troops could march better, dig trenches better and withstand the rigours of the Mesopotamian climate better than the British troops. Of course, it need not be specially mentioned, that the British troops eat more meat (that being their staple diet) than any class of Indian troops.

Among the Indian troops, especially two classes were talked about a good deal and generally recognized in the army circles as having shown the finest fighting qualities, among all the fighting classes of India who formed he Indian army. They were the Garhwalis and the Mahrattas—a fact not known to many outside the army circles, and a revelation and a surprise to the few that heard about it. Now the staple diet of these two classes is either rice, wheat or bajri bread, although they partake of meat occasionally.

As a class the Mahomedans in India take more meat than the Hindus or Sikhs. Does the war record show that the class which consumes more meat produces braver people than the class that eats less meat or none at all? Here also surprise will be in store for those who advocate meat-eating solely on the ground that it produces more physical strength and courage than vegetarian diet.

In the last Great War a few regiments in the Indian Army were marked out as having the finest record for bravery and fighting qualities, and the coveted title of 'Royal' was added to their names. The regiments selected for the title were:—

The Royal 6th JATS (wholly Hindu).
The Royal 32nd PIONEERS (wholly Sikh).
The Royal 39th GARHWAL RIFLES (wholly Hindu).
The Royal 41st DOGRAS (wholly Hindu).
The Royal 59th RIFLES (Half Hindu and Sikh and half Mahomedan).
The Royal 117th MAHRATTAS (more than 3|4ths Hindus).
The Royal 129th BALUCHIS (majority Mahomedans).
The Royal 5th GURKHA RIFLES (wholly Hindu).
The Royal 9th GURKHA RIFLES (wholly Hindu).
The Royal 20th DECCAN HORSE (half Hindu and half Mahomedan).

This record shows that eating more meat is not necessary for producing greater physical courage and bravery. No doubt, it cannot be denied that a man who subsists mainly on meat diet is apt to be more cruel than a man eating less of meat and more of vegetable diet, but facts do not prove that the former is braver than the latter. Of course, many a time, the term bravery is wrongly applied.

Thus it could be easily proved that meat-diet is not at all necessary for building a strong body and developing high courage. But one finds that the campaign against meat-eating is carried on in India, with the help of arguments, many of which look ridiculous, and the prejudices which they are likely to create against meat-eating savour of ignorance and superstition. How such silly prejudices about food do harm to the people of India, it is not difficult to realise. One is justified in saying that fine health can be maintained with vegetarian diet, which contains the necessary nourishing ingredients. But where such nourishing vegetarian diet is not available, it would be foolish to refuse to touch animal food on the ground that one is a strict vegetarian.

In the summer of 1916 in Mesopotamia, the disease Scurvy attacked and disabled the Indian troops in very large numbers. The rations of the Indian troops were mainly vegetarian, viz: wheat-flour, dal, etc., without any other nourishing ingredients. While the British troops living on tinned meat did not get Scurvy although beri-beri was common among them due to the meat being tinned. Of course, the disease disappeared after the quality of food of the Indian troops was improved. It was rather significant to note that the first few cases of Scurvy were noticed among some JATS in a cavalry regiment. These Jats especially were strict vegetarians, although Jats, as a class, have no objection to meat-eating.

Moreover, Indians cannot live in isolation. They have to move with the other nations of the world. No nation is a pure vegetarian in the strict sense of the term, as some of the propagandists of vegetarianism would define it. It would be ridiculous for an Indian Cadet of Mercantile Marine or the future Indian Navy, or the newly-appointed Indian sub-altern of the Indian Army, as a member of the Naval or Regimental officers' mess, to insist that he will have only vegetarian diet, and refuse to touch the dishes served at the mess table, because they contain meat. How could any one expect such people to maintain their health and be fit for duty, while working in regions where suitable vegetarian diet is not available, or even if available, could be obtained only under special arrangements. Such an officer would surely be a nuisance to the unit in which he is serving. A few regiments in the Indian Army had to be disbanded, as they were found to be unfit for field-service, during the last war, on account of silly prejudices as regards their food.

In the newly-formed Indian Navy only Mahomedans from the Konkan Coast are recruited as mariners. While such Hindu classes as Bhandaris, Gabits and Kolis, the descendants of old Mahratta naval commanders like Dhulap and Angre—the terrors of East India Company and Portuguese adventurers—with such fine naval fighting traditions have been left out. One need not be surprised if the silly prejudices of the Hindus as regards their food etc. are at the bottom of the exclusion of such brave classes from naval service.

Meat-eating was common and never forbidden in ancient India before the Buddhist period. In Northern India meat-eating is still very common and Brahmins also partake of meat-diet. It is only in Southern India, due to the influence of Buddhism and Jainism, that meat-eating is supposed to be irreligious and is forbidden on the strength of arguments which are based more on ignorance than sound commonsense, and the holy name of religion is being dragged into the mire of superstitious and ridiculous dogmas.—Yours etc.,

"K."

July 26.

Congress And Its Future Programme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian National Congress has been in existence for about 50 years and its aims and objects have all along been the liberation of India from foreign yoke. Like any other human organizations, it has its ups and downs too. There was a time when it was powerful enough to enter into political truce with the Government of India, but at present, its existence has almost been wiped out from the surface of this land. As a matter of fact, it is almost dead as a physical force but as a mental and moral one, it is living and will continue to live and flourish, till it has reached its ends. No power on earth can permanently stop and destroy it in any way.

But we congressmen have to look back and re-capitulate the various stages the Congress has passed through with special reference to its last collapse which can be attributed to several causes. One of them is that it has never been conducted on ousiness line. From the soldiers of the Congress only service and sacrifices have all along been demanded and exacted without any consideration whatsoever that they are also human beings and require something to keep their body and soul together. The Congress to continue and to succeed, must be organised on a permanent basis and that with a large permanent staff scattered through the length and breadth of the country with proper arrangement for regular maintanance of the workers and their dependents. There is hardly any Congress worker in the country who may be caring a fig for his troubles and miseries during war time but during peace or truce every arrangement must be made to maintain them and their families. Besides, there is a want of mutual sympathy and confidence among the workers of the Congress and this is not possible until and unless, impartial, and equal treatment is accorded to all. If Congress is to succeed, perfect brotherhood must be established among all Congress workers of the country. Sometimes, it has been observed here and there, that those who have held responsible positions in the Congress executives in peace time have avoided imprisonment and other sufferings during the war. It is bound to bring about demoralization and discontent in the Congress rank and ille. No responsible position or task should be entrusted to those who have either betrayed or deserted the Congress during the last repression. The conduct and control of Congress affairs must be exclusively confined among the seasoned soldiers of the Congress. There must be a detailed code of laws to conduct and control the action of every Congress worker. All honorary workers too, must obey these laws and must, in no case, consider themselves in any way superior to the paid workers of the Congress.

If the Congress intends to capture local and legislative bodies in the country and to accept offices therein it must nominate its whole-time, trusted, tried and comparatively older workers thereto. All elections should be run at the cost of the Conress and all allowances and pays obtainable from their respective positions should be regarded as the income of the Congress. According to rules made for the purpose, all such members and officers should be paid exactly in the manner in which all other Congress workers in the districts are to be paid. There may be circumstances, in which Congressmen of the above description are not available and we may be forced to take sympathetic outsiders for such offices. In matters of election and payment, above rules may be followed with certain modifications but over and above this, all such sympathisers shall have to pay a regular and handsome contribution to the Congress fund as the price for the honour and prestige they will obtain with the help of the Congress. To many, it may seem impracticable, but if we are anxious for freedom and ready for all sacrifices, we have to adopt some such methods and if we are determined to do it, we can easily do it. This will secure in the Congress rank perfect mutual sympathy, full confidence and equality of status among workers of the Congress which will thus be soon an invinciable body of patriotic and sacrificing Indians and will in no time achieve the ends for which it is meant.—Yours, etc.,

RAM NARAYAN SINGH
PRESIDENT.
Zillah Congress Committee, Hazaribagh
Hazaribagh, July 25.

Indian Shipping In Grave Danger

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read the article in your paper under the heading "Indian Shipping and the Coastal Trade," by a well-wisher of Indian shipping, and as one directly interested in Indian shipping, I have no hesitation in fully endorsing the observations made by this writer.

The public at large, and the bulk of the mercantile community are, I am afraid, still unaware of the gravity of the situation created by the present rate war between the B.I.S.N. and the Asiatic and the fate that awaits Indian shipping. The small steamship companies in particular, are faced with total annihilation, as they will not be able to fight this

(Continued on page 5).

STIMULATING DEMONSTRATION OF MODERN FLYING

Sir Alan Cobham To Begin His Aerial Display Tour Of India In November

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The visit to India during the next cod weather with his Air Display of Sir Alan J. Cobham, K B E, A F C., the well-known airman is announced.

Lady Cobham, wife of Sir Alan Cobham arrived in Delhi to-day from Simla. She was accompanied by Mr. L Castlemaine Lady Cobham has received every kindness and support from official quarters in Simla for her husband's visit to India.

Sir Alan has been giving up-to-date air displays all over the British Isles, South Africa, Ireland etc. During the past four or five years. He has built up an unique organisation, probably unlike any other in the world. And it is this team of twelve brilliant pilots, with their fleet of twelve modern aircraft, that Sir Alan is bringing to India.

Ever since his first record-breaking flight from London to Rangoon and back in 1925, when he piloted Air Vice-Marshall Sir W. Sefton Brancker Sir Alan has been convinced of the wonderful opportunities that exist for flying development in India. In this country, distances are large and surface methods of transport often inadequate. When flying becomes more common, it will be very little more expensive than surface transport and in many cases, much cheaper. In such a country as India, ideal conditions exist for the rapid development of flying to this extent.

SUGAR-COATED PILL

Sir Alan is making an appeal for the support of the public for Indian aviation development by presenting them with a vivid and stimulating demonstration of modern flying As Lady Cobham says, the display is "The pill of aviation with a sugar coating," because it demonstrates in an entertaining manner the amazing precision and accuracy that can be attained by highly trained pilots and the capabilities of the machine of to-day.

Sir Alan is bringing to this country a skeleton staff composed of pilots, master ground-engineers and other technical experts. Some sixty further personnel ground engineers and non-technical staff—will be Indians engaged here.

"WINDMILL MACHINE"

For the first time, the autogiro—the "Windmill machine"—will be seen in India. Sir Alan is bringing two of these machines with him. A highspeed single-seat fighting machine, the Black burn Lincock, capable of 250 M. P. H. on the level, will also be an attraction.

GLIDER GIRL

John Meakin, the famous glider girl, who recently broke the world's gliding record by gliding from Berlin to London, will be flying her "Rhonbussard" high-performance soaring glider. Looping through a hoop erected on the flying ground, crazy flying and acrobatics in formation by the Three Aces, are among the other feats that will be seen.

It is probable that Sir Alan Cobham's display wil start at Bombay in the first week in November; then, via Poona and Sholapur it will visit South India, through Central India to Allahabad down to Calcutta then up through the United Provinces and Delhi to Rawalpindi.

Lady Cobham and Mr. Castlemaine left for Calcutta this afternoon whence they proceed to Bombay before leaving for England on 11th August. Their address in India will be care of the Aero Club of India and Burma, Simla.—A. P.

LEADERS BID TO TIDE OVER AWARD CRSIS

(Continued from page 1.)

the release of Pand't Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. This discussion will be continued later.

The committee this morning accepted Dr. Alam's resignation.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Meanwhile, group discussions among the Working Committee members and Parliamentary Board Secretaries started presumably with a view to discussing ways and means of meeting Pandit Malaviya's objection to Congress Parliamentary Board's attitude towards the communal award. This afternoon the sitting of the Working Committee is expected to be a prolonged one.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney may not resign This hope is confidently expressed in well informed Congress circles who are encouraged by certain compromise proposals which these two leaders have made to Mahatma Gandhi through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. As soon as it reassembled at 3 p.m. the Working Committee grappled with these proposals but has not yet arrived at any definite decision.

C. P. B. LEADERS INVITED

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, General Secretaries of the Congress Parliamentary Board, have been summoned to join in the discussion, though they are neither members of the Working Committee, nor have they, like Mr. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Malaviya, been specially invited to attend the Working Committee meeting

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney will join the Committee after an hour, when the committee will have had time fully to discuss the proposals.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney joined the Working Committee at a quarter to 5 p.m.

A NIGHT SITTING

The Working Committee is likely to hold a night sitting in a determined effort to arrive at a final decision on the compromise proposals before to-morrow and clear the way for the Parliamentary Board to meet and decide on the election programme.

MALAVIYA-ANEY COMPROMISE

The Malaviya-Aney compromise proposals appear to have been evolved as a result of a meeting at Pandit Malaviya's residence at which several U. P. Congress leaders, including Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, urged on the Pandit not to break away from the Parliamentary Board Following this meeting Seth Jamnalal Bajaj held a prolonged conference with the Pandit who finally expressed his willingness to consider his continuance on the Parliamentary Board on certain conditions.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISTS

Meanwhile Mahatma Gandhi is busy discussing with Mr. Narendradeo, Mr. Sree Prakash and other Congress Socialists the contents of a letter which Mr. Jai Prakash, Organising Secretary of the Party, has addressed to Gandhiji requesting him to persuade the Working Committee to change its resolution regarding the Socialists. The outcome of this discussion may be placed before the Working Committee as the Committee is anxious to make its position clear on this question. This is an additional reason why the Committee will have to sit till late at night.

FRESH ATTITUDE TOWARDS AWARD.

The Working Committee, after five hours' deliberations in the afternoon devoted to a fresh consideration of the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award with a view to satisfying Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, adjourned till 7 a.m. to-morrow. Members were very reticent except for making the cryptic remark:

"We have covered fresh ground on the question and are still in the middle of discussion."

One member said he was hopeful of an amicable settlement.

Mr. Aney, while admitting that fresh proposals were discussed today, declined to disclose the nature of those proposals. Asked if he was hopeful of an amicable settlement, Mr| Aney said:

"I am not unhopeful."

It is stated that further exchange of views among members will take place at night and an agreement may be reached tomorrow.

SUB-COMMITTEES AT THE TASK

BENARES, July 27.

The Working Committee is sitting in three separate Sub-Committees and discussing Pandit Malaviyaji's proposals. The possibilities of Pandit Malaviya's continuance on the Congress Parliamentary Board appear to be becoming brighter.—A. P.

A certain young artist of doubtful talent was one day visited by a wealthy merchant. After looking at a number of pictures, the business man said:

"Young man, do you sell many of your pictures?"

"Yes," the artist lied.

"Well," said the merchant, "if you like to call round at my office to-morrow I'll give you a well-paid job. I've been looking for a soloman like you for years."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Safety First

The "Safety First Association" have started well and are doing some useful work in the city by educating the public in the matter of great importance to every citizen, viz: how to take care of himself or herself on the roads. The Association, could, however, go a step further in their propaganda by taking up a very important thing, viz: instructing school children in regard to the ideas of safety and teaching them how to ensure their own safety while crossing roads after the school hours. In England, school children are called at a certain spot by the Safety First Association and demonstrations are made before them in a practical way to impress upon them what they should do while crossing a tram car or a motor car. They are made to stand near a running motor car or tram car and then told what they should do in the circumstances. The local Safety First Association would, to a great extent, prevent fatal accidents among school children if they took up propaganda work among them.

Stinking Slum Area

Incongruities of all kinds can be daily seen and criticised in a city like Bombay; but the incongruities found rampant in some localities of Bombay defy all imagination. For exmaple, the Dharavi Road from Sion junction to the Mahim station of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, leading right up to the junction of the Mori and Lady Jamshedji Roads, is both an ideal stable-ground and one of the worst slum areas of the city.

On a lonely spot, surrounded by marshy and muddy ground lying perpetually in stagnant waters, stands towering the stable of Dharavi, where one can hear only the lowing of the cows and bellowing of the buffaloes, the piping of the birds and the splashing of the water around the marshy and the shrubby land. It looks as if the conditions for an ideal stable-ground could be transferred to the needy and the distressed residents of Vakola and Chichpokli. In fact, this stable seems to be the only one free from insanitary conditions—but here the line must be drawn!

A few yards beyond this you will be faced with a road where people, mostly workers, live in dark, dingy and low-lying chawls, unkempt and uncare-for where the nose has been habituated to a rotten smell that never seems to end, walk as much as you like or fly as fast as you can to be away from this stinking area. Drivers of stray motor cars having no previous experience of the place can be seen struggling hard at their accelerators.

At the end of this opens up before you the spectacular junction of the Mori and the Jamshedji roads where you see a complete transformation of life and conditions!

Mody Mobilises Forces For Tatas'

Tariff Board's Error: Double Handicap For Swadeshi Steel Ingots

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 27.

It is learnt that Sir Joseph Bhore in moving for a select committee on the Steel Protection Bill on Tuesday in the Assembly will make an exhaustive reply to the objections of various chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies to the Government proposals which are based on the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

Mr. Mody, I hear, is preparing an elaborate case for the Tatas' of which he is a director, and it is certain that he will concentrate his attack on the excise duty on steel ingots.

Members not so personally interested in the question appear to be somewhat indifferent for the time being, but will no doubt, make up their minds after hearing Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. Mody.

According to discussions among those interested in protection to the industry, the Tariff Board has been arbitrary in suggesting that there need be no difference between the price of tested and untested quality of steels, although tested steel is expected to be superior steel.

TARIFF BOARD'S ERROR.

It is held that tested steel costs more in manufacture, as it has to pass through certain tests and must be made to standard specification. Moreover, the purchaser would prefer tested steel to untested quality steel. The Tariff Board made an amazing error in suggesting that when the price of the Continental steel is higher, the untested steel will be sold at a higher price than the tested quality steel.

It is being impressed on the Government of India that if the Steel Company has to realise the expected profits, the duties should be so adjusted that a fair difference in the selling price of the tested and untested quality steel is maintained. The effect of the Tariff Board's proposals accepted by the Government of India, it is feared, will lead to considerable disorganisation of the present channels of distribution, as the cost of converting the entire steel production into tested quality may even be higher than to maintain the present system of selling the two qualities of steel, with a difference in price of about ten rupees per ton which would bring the net profits of the Tata's to below the estimate of the Tariff Board.

HANDICAP ON STEEL INGOTS.

The Bill proposes an excise, duty on steel ingots produced in India. As against this measure, the Tariff Board's recommendation to allow importation of semis free of duty for the purpose of re-rolling definitely discourages the manufacture of steel from raw materials available in India, since it imposes a handicap of four rupees per ton on steel ingots. Re-rolling mills will have an advantage over the steel industry which manufactures finished steel from the iron ore.

It is further contended by those interested in the steel industry that there are several items in the Bill, which would work out higher than the specific duties recommended by the Tariff Board.

PARLEYS WITH GOVT.

Another complaint is that although the steel company is to be subjected to an excise duty on the production of steel ingots, still in cases where revenue duties happen to be, higher, the countervailing duties will not help to raise the selling price and to recover the money paid in excise duties. Altogether, the Bill has not at all pleased Tatas' representatives, and those who are working in close association with them.

Efforts are being made privately to make the Government realise the viewpoint of the steel industry, but Government do not seem to have been influenced by them yet.

Sugarcane Interests In Conference

NAINITAL, July 27.

An important conference of representatives of various sugarcane interests in the province opened this morning in the Committee room of the Secretariat with Mr. P. M. Kareghat, Secretary, Industries Department in the chair.

The conference, which is the first of its kind, is a purely informal one and it is learnt, has been called with a view to consulting non-official and expert opinion for the purpose of framing rules nuder the Sugarcane Act as regards fixation of a minimum price for sugarcane and other allied matters.—A P.

"Preached Mantra Of Swaraj"

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO LOKMANYA

CAWNPORE, July 24.

The following is the authorised translation of Mahatma Gandhi's speech delivered at the opening of the Tilak Hall:

I am thankful to you for inviting me to perform this sacred ceremony this morning. When I learnt early this morning that I had to come here, my memory went back about to the day twenty years ago, when I had first visited Cawnpore as a stranger.

It was the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi then a youth unknown to me, who then housed me in his press which was also his residence, for no body else would dare harbour me.

I was then an utter stranger to the bulk of our countrymen. Whatever little was known of me was through my services in South Africa. Neither the people nor the Government knew what I would do here. Nor did I myself know what was in store for me, or what part I was to play in the national affairs.

It was a happy coincidence that Tilak Maharaj came to this city that very day and was accorded a very hearty reception.

To me the association with this city is bound up with the memory of Ganesh Shanker. I came to know him more intimately later on and found in him a simple, straightforward, upright, selfless servant of the nation. You know more than I do of the services he has rendered through various channels to this city in particular and the country in general. He was a lover of the Hindi language.

The Pratap founded by him is a living monument of that love. As we all know he crowned a life of service with a heroic death. I cannot describe to you how I miss him to-day on my first visit to this city after his death.

INFUSED LIFE INTO NATION.

Paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak, Gandhiji said, "His vast learning, his immense sacrifice and his life long service have won for him a unique place in the hearts of the people. He it was who infused life into the nation with the mantra of swaraj to the achievement of which his whole life was dedicated. But the thing to which I want to draw your attention to-day was his outlook and catholicity in matters of religion.

NOT A BELIEVER IN UNTOUCHABILITY.

He was a live sanatanist. No one in his life time nor even now could claim deeper or vaster knowledge of the shastres than he possessed. His masterwork—the commentary on the Gita—is unsurpassed and will remain so, for a long time to come. No body has yet carried on more elaborate research on questions arising from the Gita and the Vedas. It was not without deep study and careful research that he had declared that there was no sanction in the shastras for untouchability as it is practised to-day. I can bear witness to the fact that he had eliminated the distinctions of high and low from his own life. He did not believe in untouchability based on birth and never hesitated to mix freely with the so-called untouchables. I carried on anti-untouchability work in those days as I do now. I remember many conversations with him on this subject, and I can bear testimony to the fact that he was whole heartedly with me and keenly desired the abolition of untouchability from Hinduism. It is relevant to refer to his opinion to-day, for it is said in some quarters nowadays that this anti-untouchability movement is subversive of religion.

COMPLETE STRUCTURE OF SWARAJ.

I can give you many more reminiscences of his liberal outlook in other fields of life also. His contribution to the growth of the political life of the people has been unparalleled. But I believe his commentary on the Gita will be a more lasting monument to his memory. It will survive even the successful termination of the struggle for swaraj. Even then his memory will remain as fresh as ever on account of his spotless purity of life and his great commentary on the Gita. We owe to the memory of great leader whom we revere that we should strive ceaselessly for completing the structure of swaraj of which he laid the foundation.

Let this hall be put an outward token of our intense desire to make that effort to the best of our ability."—A.P.

HINDUS MUST GIVE EQUAL STATUS TO HARIJANS

Sardar Bhupat Singh Urges Need For Country-Wide Propaganda In His Reply To "C. R.s" Letter

SIMLA, July 26.

In reply to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's letter to the Hindu Members of the Legislative Assembly regarding Mahatmaji's willingness to agree to certain modifications in the Temple Entry Bill if a majority of Hindu Members accept the principle of the Bill, Sardar Bhupat Singh, M.L.A., has sent the following open letter to Mr. Rajagopalachariar:—

"As far as I am personally concerned, being a Jain myself, I am not against the principle of granting equal status to the Harijans in the matter of religion and worship and specially in the matter of entry into temples by all irrespective of castes as Jain temples are always open to every Jain.

But this is a Bill which concerns the caste Hindus more, and as I represent the land-holders' constituency of Bihar and Orissa consisting of mostly caste Hindus, I will have to be guided in this matter of important social legislation by their wishes which I am seeking by a circular letter addressed to all of them separately.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

"Though it does not affect me personally, yet I believe that the opinion of the caste Hindus has not yet sufficiently been brought round in favour of opening temples to the Harijans and I think the present propaganda both in the press and on the platform will have to be continued by the leaders for a long time yet to bring round a sufficiently large volume of caste Hindu opinion in favour of such entry before legislation to this effect may be undertaken.

"So far as the opinion of the educated section is concerned I think there is a very large volume of opinion which believes in the principle of allowing all to worship in the temples and they also think that it is gradually becoming more or less a necessity to save the Hindus from ultimate extirpation. As at present all other proselytizing religions in India would continue to make intrusions and would take annually a vast toll from amongst the Hindus.

NEED FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

"I also believe unless and until the Hindus model their society as a whole, depressed classes would gradually embrace as at present other religions which are more or less cosmopolitan and it would be no wonder if ultimately the majority of the Hindus in course of time would gradually be converted into a minority.

"The caste Hindus sooner or later will have to carry out certain social reforms like the temple entry which would make depressed classes feel that they are Hindus and should not renounce their religion. The only thing about which I feel aggrieved is the introduction of social reform legislations like the present bill, as it makes the caste Hindus feel that they are being coerced into this course by the Indian Legislature.

STEEPED IN ILLITERACY.

"The Indian masses of to-day even after 150 years of British rule are still in the depths of abysmal illiteracy due to the absence of compulsory primary education and unless and until the masses are sufficiently educated, the passing of such social legislatures will bring in more disunion and discord and may even lead to violent riots amongst the Hindu society to which I cannot conscientiously be a party. I agree with you that the bill is only a permissive measure and the question of grant of permission to temple entry has been left in the hands of the caste Hindus. But that is not enough.

It should have been provided in the bill that the management of all Hindu temples would remain by statute in the hands of the caste Hindus even in such cases where the temples would be thrown open to the Harijans.

DUTY OF MAHATMA.

"There is no denying the fact that almost all the Hindu temples with very few exceptions have been established by the caste Hindus and provision for their maintenance also has been made by such caste Hindus by bequethal of large estates and properties attached to such temples.

"To sum up I will in this particular case be guided by the views of my constituents but at the same time I think Mahatmaji should direct his efforts in educating people to voluntarily veer round to this view and help legislation for this purpose."—United Press.

VARTEJ HARIJAN ASHRAM

Mahatmaji Impressed With Its Activities

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 26

The quarterly report of the Vartej Harijan Ashram recently issued shows that the number of resident students increased by 12 making a total of 23 out of which 19 are boarders. These students have come from six different places. Five students attend Daxina Murti Vinaya mandir, whereas one is studying in the English second standard of the Bhavnagar Anglo-Vernacular school. The boarding charges per head come to about rupees 2/8. Cooking is done by the students themselves. The incharge Acharya Sjt. Abbas, who was for last ten years in the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati and who left the Ashram in the well known Dandi Kuch, dines with the students so that he can control and look after the food of the students. A fortnightly register of the weight of each student is kept which shows the excellent health of the boarders. A local doctor attends to the sick boys whenever occassion aries. Four schools under the Ashram management are conducted by teachers, two of whom belong to the Harijan community and who devote half the day in these schools where about 100 boys and girls get their primary education. The teachers for the rest of the day attend to the industrial side of the Ashram viz sewing, weaving, gardening etc.

COLLECTION IN AFRICA

Acharya Sjt. Ramjibhai Hirani has gone on a tour to Africa for the collection of the funds for the Ashram. He visited Zanzibar and its island Kemba where about 700 rupees are collected.

The Ashram maintains a small vegetable garden for the benefit of the boarders. A regular Vivayam class is conducted by a Harijan teacher in the evening. Prayers are regularly offered every morning and evening in the Ramji Mandir situated on the premises of the Ashram.

Daily bath is compulsory for each and every student who must wear only pure hand spun and hand woven Khadi.

MAHATMA PLEASED

Mahatmaji in his recent visit to Bhavnagar alighted at the Vartej Station and was pleased to meet the students of the Ashram. Sjt. Valji G. Desai accompanied by other members of Gandhiji's party paid a visit to the Ashram and expressed their great satisfaction with the general cleanliness of the Ashram which is situated on the banks of the river Maleshri.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

(Continued from page 8.)

lishing the present practice of entrusting heavier work to an expensive firm of Solicitors, specially retained, a further saving of several thousands may be effected.

The question of salary to the present incumbent pales into insignificance before this larger and broader issue and I hope, instead of wasting any more time in undignified wrangles, the legal and the academic brains in the Corporation will devote their time and attention to this much-needed reform and retrenchment.

Dewas Senior Heir-Apparent's New Job

DEWAS (Senior), July 27.

Prince Vikramsinh, Heir-apparent of Dewas Senior who returned to the State recently, after a lapse of some years, assumed the Presidentship of the State Council yesterday.

The Council of Administration, appointed by the Government to carry on the Government of the State in the voluntary absence of His Highness consists of:—1. Prince Vikramsinh (President), 2. Sir James Roberts, 3 Sardar Keshorao Bidwai, and 4. Mr. Navudu.—United Press.

Congress And States Problems

Kothari Appeals To Working Committee To Take Interest

(From Our Correspondent)

PHALERA, July 27.

The following telegram was sent to-day by Sjt. Manilal Kothari to Sardar Patel, President of the Working Committee of the Congress, Benares.

"Hope you are well owing to deportation I cannot come to Benares. As one coming from a Sstate I greatly and gratefully appreciate the definite move made by the Congress and Mahatmaji regarding the States Peoples' problems in Madras and subsequent sessions, where, I had the privilege of moving important resolutions supported by eminent Congressmen urging the Princes soon to introduce responsible Government in States and guarantee Fundamental Rigths of citizenship."

"I know with what keen interest and sympathy these resolutions were discussed in the Working Committee and also know what instructions were sent to Maatmaji in England by the Working Committee by a unanimous vote on the demands to be pressed before the Round Table Conference on behalf of States People. I have no complaint against Congress. However in view of the present situation, I earnestly appeal to the Working Committee to lay down in consultation with Mahatmaji a clear and definite policy regarding Ssates' problems so as to give us a proper lead and leave no doubt or misunderstanding in any quarter. There is no improvement in the condition of the States so far. Absolutism with a multitude of incidental ills persists in the States which cannot be tolerated any longer. My respects to all leaders."

LEADERS TOUR IN MAHARASHTRA

Promise Of Support To Congress Candidates

(From A Correspondent)

SATARA, July 27

Sjt. Kelkar Deo and Gokhale of Poona have finished a four days' tour in Satara District.

Yesterday the party addressed over a dozen meetings in ten different taluks. Another Poona batch consisting of Sjts. Keshavrao, Jedhe, Gadgil, Pashabjar and Baburao Walwekar begins the second round to-day, throughout the district notably, Wai, Karad, Walwe and Tasgaon.

Diwan Bahadur Latthe wires wholehearted support to the Congress candidates. This must secure considerable support from Jain voters throughout the district.

SALSETTE TALUK GETS TO WORK

Decides To Have Its Own Congress House

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 27.

The first meeting of the managing committee of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening in the hall of Mr. B. A. Padhye at Thana. Fourteen members were present.

It was unanimously resolved that the Taluka Committee should make vigorous efforts to enroll more than 1,000 Congress members before September 15 (that being its quota) in response to the appeal of Mr. Shankerrao Dev, president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, to enroll one lakh members from Maharashtra.

A committee of Messrs. D. M. Damle, S. A. Tendulkar, D. M. Nadkarni, K. N. Kotwal, K. C. Shah, D. S. Vajpeyi and Dr. G. V. Dandekar, was appointed to tour the 41 villages of the taluka for enrolling members to submit a report on the present state of affairs and to carry out constructive programme of the Congress.

By another resolution it was decided to appoint a committee of Messrs. D. M. Damle, G. L. Joshi, D. M. Nadkarni, K. N. Kotwal B. A. Pandhye and K. D. Shah to submit its report within one month on the question of selecting a site for building a Congress house of its own and collecting subscriptions for the purpose.

The meeting terminated late at night.

Bordi (Gholwad) Congress

(From A Correspondent).

BORDI, July 27.

Under the auspices of Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee a meeting was held and Mr. M. L. Raut presided. The following gentlemen were elected unanimously for office-bearers and representatives:—Swami anand, (President), Mr. M. L. Raut, (Vice-President), and Messrs. S. R. Patil, and V. R. Amrute, Joint Secretaries.

The representatives for Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee:—Swami Anand, and Mr. M. G. Pingle.

The representatives for Thana District Congress Committee:—Swami Anant, Messrs. Mukundrao Save, Shamrao Patil and Waman Ramchandra Amrute.

POONA AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Keen Contest Between Sanatan & Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26.

The Sanatists in Poona are now mobilising their forces especially as they have of late decided to fight the Assembly elections by opposing the Congress candidates who are expected to support the Temple-entry Bill. In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the All-India Sanatanists Conference held recently in Calcutta a meeting of the Sanatanists has been convened, at which will be formed a Sanatanist Election Board for Maharashtra.

SANATAN CANDIDATE

Though it is yet too premature to guess of the candidate that may be put up for the election contest by this Sanatani Board, the suggestion of the name of Narayan, Maharaj of Kedgaon may be summarily dismissed. The name of Mr. N. R. Gunjal, a present M. L. A. too is voiced but that too seems to have very little foundation. There will be keen contest between the Sanatoni and the Congress candidate is more than foretold, as Poona happens to be one of the few Sanatani strongholds in the country.

HER EXCELLENCY'S VISIT

Her Excellency Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Poona Islamia Urdu Schools for Boys and Girls, at "Haroon Hall," yesterday morning. She was given a warm reception and was received by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Chairman of the Schools Committee; and Mr. S S. Cameron, M. A., Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division.

Her Excellency who was conducted round the School evinced much interest, in all that she saw. She was much interested in the Girls' Section, especially in Hand-Made Art Craft', prepared by the students. After being garlanded by Lieut. Shaikh Ebrahim Sardar Bahadur and a group photograph taken, Her Excellency departed amidst a hearty send-off by the Anjuman Islamia Volunteer Corps.

OBSCENE LITERATURE

Prosecution evidence was led to conclusion this afternoon in the court of the city Mamlatdar, when in the case in which Messrs. Awatade and Bhide stand charged under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code for respecting writing and publishing, and printing an obscene book captioned "Tssh Mela Navara," Professor Gopal Vishnu Tulpule and Mr D. N. Shikhare were cross-examined.

The real test of obscenity in literature forms the main topic of the case and hence it is attracting wide notice from literary circles. The prosecution evidence finished, the case now stands adjourned till 3rd of August.

DEBATE ON BIRTH CONTROL

Nearly hundred and more invitees attended a discussion held this evening on "Birth-control" in the City Municipal Hall. Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M.L.C was in the chair. The meeting was attended among others by Rao Bahadur Chinmulgund, Prin. Dr Kamalabai Deshpande, Karmvir Vithal Ramji Shinde, Mr. Parvate editor of the "Maharatha". Speeches for and birth-control were made among others by Messrs G. M. Joshi, Krishnarao Marathe and Doctors V. D. Phatak, Rairkar, D D Karve and Mrs. Irrawati Karve, the last named being Registrar of Indian Women's University.

Much interest was evinced in the science at the meeting and the discussion was quite lively.

VICEROY TO LAND AT KARACHI ON AUG. 16.

SIMLA, July 27.

Lord Willingdon is expected to land at Karachi by air on August 16 and assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General.

The Bombay Government will make arrangements in consultation with Air and Military authorities for landing and reception of Lord Willingdon at Karachi with due honours and distinction.—United Press.

AUSTRIA BACKS A WRONG HORSE

Chancellor Dollfuss Play With Trade Unionism

Fresh Nazi outrages, organised and spontaneous demonstrations of the Socialist workers, non-payment of rents in municipal dwellings (of which the rents have been increased, although those paid by the wealthy classes have been lowered), overt and covert propaganda, are only some of the outward signs of much deeper unrest and insecurity in Austria. Almost before it has been started, the construction of the "Christian Austrian State" has come to a dead halt; it has backed the wrong horse in the "United Trade Union" (the name given to the Trade Union Federation reorganised on Fascist lines by Dollfuss).

At first the doors of this organisation were opened wide in brotherly welcome to all comers. As this produced no appreciable result, however, the refractory workers were threatened with the loss of the rights acquired by long years of membership in the former free Trade Unions, and when even this would not serve, a last date for entrance was fixed. As the enrolment book remained blank, a positively final date was laid down, accompanied by further threats.

JOINED AGAINST WILL.

And what is the result? At the Congress of the Christian Trade Union International held recently at Montreux, Herr Staud, the leader of the Christian (Roman Catholic) Trade Union Movement in Austria made a speech consisting of about equal parts of excuse and justification, which gives much food for thought. He admitted then that the Christian Trade Unions were at first not much in favour of "assimilation"—which has been such a bad thing for their brothers in Germany—and only put themselves at Dollfuss' disposal against their will, but "after at first holding back, the Christian Trade Unions finally agreed, as much under the pressure circumstances (commonly known as Heimwehr and Fey, Ed.) as in view of the very difficult position of the country, and after all guarantees had been given that, to a certain extent (!), the new Trade Union would carry on the work of the Christian Trade Unions." Now Staud says, to console himself and his friends, that "the present method of appointing members of the Trade Union Federation's Executive is only temporary. The appointment of the chairman and the Executive is only to be made in the first place by the Minister of Social Administration, since there is no one else to decide on the leadership". Staud seems to be a little myopic if he can look right through hundreds of thousands of organised workers and call them "no one"!

EXAGGERATED FIGURES.

And in reality what has happened? At first the authorities announced that 70,000 and then that 100,000 workers had joined the "United Trade Union". Even if these figures were not grossly exaggerated (reliable sources report a membership of 35,000) they would be ridiculous. For, apart from the 520,162 members of the former free Trade Unions, who naturally do not enter into the question of the ostensible membership of the United Trade Union, the official figures gave 100,606 as the membership of the Christian Trade Unions at the end of 1933, while the Heimwehr Trade Unions had a membership of 15,000. But the question here arises of wheher the Christian Trade Unions' members are actually within the United Trade Union. It is much more probable that the actual membership of 35,000 is composed of the 15,000 Heimwehr Trade Unionists mentioned above and a further 20,000 made up of former adherents of the Christian and free Trade Union.

Peculiarly enough, the Christian International reports that the Christian Trade Unions of Austria were only allowed to take part in its Congress because they had "not yet handed over their powers to the new State organisation".

Since then there has been a Congress of the Christian Trade Unions in Austria. Although Staud had spoken at Montreux of their approval of the United Trade Union, he merely repeated at this Congress the vague formulas of Montreux. Regarding guarantees, he said that "these refer mainly to two points. We demanded that the Christian and social character of the envisaged United Trade Union should be specially emphasised and that it must not be a compulsory Trade Union. These demands were accepted by the Government". The Congress organisers reported afterwards "that the Congress had cleared up the question of what was to happen to the Christian Trade Unions after the United Trade Union had been set up, as the great majority of the members of the Christian Trade Unions would have to enter the new Union". The lack of enthusiasm for this step is shown by the statement, made in the same breath, that "the conference resulted in a reorganisation of the Christian Trade Unions. Manual and non-manual workers in industry, mining, commerce, transport, banks, savings banks and professional workers will be transferred to the United Trade Union. On the other hand workers in State and municipal services, State agricultural schemes, domestic servants, caretakers and workers in the teaching, defence and P.T.T.-Services will remain at present in the Christian Trade Unions." As the official total membership of these last groups is 120,000, and this is more than the official total membership for 1933, one wonders how many people will have actually been transferred to the United Trade Union!

PRINCIPLES THROWN OVERBOARD

One thing is certain, a very risky game is being played in Austria, not only with the membership figures but in matters of principle. Since the whole Christian International is against the new Austria and it can prove to the world, on the basis of the Papal Encyclical, that the new Austria denies every principle of Roman Catholic doctrine, the government position is very insecure. This is very well shown by the way in which the Congress closed. The "Reichspost" of the 18th June makes the following comment: "As we understand it, the demand of the Congress that the United Trade Union shall lay particular emphasis on its Christian and social character means that a Christian and social spirit must reign in the Trade Union, because we are living in a Christian and social State. But this must not be understood to mean that each individual member can demand that it should make concessions to his own personal point of view."

What is meant by a member's "own personal point of view"? And since when has the Roman Catholic Church allowed its supporters to have their own personal points of view if they are in open opposition to official conduct? Or is perhaps a personal point of view allowed in exceptional cases if it can be used as a means of forcing the workers into the United Trade Union?

EUROPEAN OFFICER FOR KAPURTHALA ?

Govt. Plans For Proper Administration Of State

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 27.

I understand that steps are now being taken to select a British Indian official for administering Kapurthala state. Why the delay has occurred in this matter is due to the fact that the authorities have not yet been able to determine whether the official selected should be of the Political Department or be chosen from among the Punjab Civilians.

Naturally of course, the political Department tries to annexe whatever prize posts are available in the Indian States as they consider them a special field for that Department but difficulty is caused by the consideration that the Political Department as such, does not afford much scope for administrative experience and for undertaking such "purge" as would bring the administration of a state up to a given level.

Indian opinion here is of course in favour of the appointment of an experienced civilian from the Punjab, and this view may ultimately prevail with the authorities. As there are a few Indian officers of senior rank the choice will probably fall on a European. Some announcement may be expected without much delay.

BULLION MAGNATE FOR ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, July 27.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, a prominent cotton and bullion magnate, will contest the Indian Merchants' Chamber seat in the Legislative Assembly as an Independent candidate. Mr. Mehta is a Director of the East India Cotton Association, President of the Bombay Bullion Exchange and President of the Bombay Shroff Association.—A. P.

"Failure Almost Unrelieved"

Sir H. Samuel Indicts MacDonald Government

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at the dinner of the Darwen Women's Liberal Association at Darwen in mid week, declared that the point of greatest moment at the present time was that when the existing Government went out of office it should not be succeeded by a Socialist Government with the programme which was now being advocated.

Sir Herbert said that in 1931 there was formed a Government which was entitled to the name National. Political leaders recognized that the crisis required the subordination of party. "Such union in times of crisis" he said, "is essential to democracy. This democracy has been overthrown in Italy and Germany and has been imperilled in France. That has been mainly because the political leaders proved themselves unable to form strong, stable, honest Governments."

There was a great opportunity for the Prime Minister and his Conservative colleagues to endeavour to arrive at an agreed policy such as the nation desired. That opportunity was missed, and year by year the Government had become more definitely Tory. The last example was seen in the repeal of the land taxes. A year ago Mr. Baldwin told his Conservative friends such a repeal could not be made for the reason that this was a National and not a Conservative Government. "If what he said last year is correct the only possible conclusion is that in his opinion this is now a Conservative and not a National Government.

LESSON OF BY-ELECTIONS

"There have been ten by-elections this year. In only one of them has the Government candidate secured the support of more than one in three of the electors. How can a Government claim to represent the whole nation when its candidates are supported by only one-third of the people?

"It is obvious that individual Ministers hold their office not necessarily on account of their fitness, nor because of their success, but because their presence in the Cabinet is indispensable in order to maintain the pretence of a union of all forces.

"The fact is that the Prime Minister has no proper control over the composition of his Ministry, and the House of Commons has no proper control over the Prime Minister. Seldom has party consideration so much influenced these matters as in connection with the present Administration, with respect to which party is supposed to have been discredited.

"The Government are surprised that their achievements have not gained for them a greater measure of popular approval. The reasons are obvious. The mass of people care more for the maintenance of peace and general reduction of armaments than about any other one thing. Yet in this sphere and over the whole domain of foreign affairs the record of the Government has been one of almost unrelieved failure.

FAILURE OF STATESMANSHIP.

"In matters of trade our exports remain at a low ebb. The state of our shipping and of our ports is deplorable. The barriers against our trade all over the world are much greater now than they were before this Government took office. In agriculture the policy of restriction, of preventing the abundance of nature reaching whole populations, many of them in dire need, offends the moral sense. Everyone knows that there is a plethora of capital seeking employment, as well as an immense mass of unemployed labour, and the inability to bring the two together to meet the needs of the nation is an obvious failure of statesmanship.

"The Unemployment Bill might have received a very general support if half a dozen changes, particularly in relation to the means test, pressed upon the Government by the Liberal party in the House of Commons had been accepted. These changes were obdurately rejected.

"These are the main reasons why the credit of the Government has sunk, and no joint meetings held in various parts of the country will fully redeem the situation. The more such meetings are held, and the clear the position becomes, the more the nation will withdraw its support. The point of greatest moment at the present time is that when the existing Government goes out of office it should not be succeeded by a Socialist Government with the programme which is now being agitated. That is why the Liberal party feels that it is doing its duty to the nation by offering them an alternative. Whether that alternative is accepted or not it must be for the electorate to determine."—"Manchester Guardian."

Japan Eases Far East Crisis

AMERICA EAGER TO RETAIN IMPROVEMENT IN RELATION WITH JAPAN

With reports from the Far East tending to minimize the seriousness of Japan's gestures against the sovereignty of China, American policy to-day crystallized in a direction which apparently precludes concerted action or even official consultation by western powers against Japan, says "Christian Science Monitor."

At the same time a feeling was rapidly developing in diplomatic circles that the long-range effect of the present situation—provided it does not suddenly reach a crisis—might have its advantages. They see as possible gain a general clarification of the Far Eastern situation and as a result a series of informal conversations among the naval powers which will pave the way toward substantial accomplishments at the coming naval conference.

The United States, particularly, would be in a much more strategic position at that conference if, as is considered possible, the present flurry should re-establish a good working understanding between this country and Great Britain on naval policy. It has been the lack of this understanding which is considered here to have made possible the present situation.

Pending such a renewed understanding, the United States Government is determined—at least for the moment—that it will not sacrifice recent improvements in its relations with Japan.

One fact seems to stand out in the situation. It is that both the United States and Great Britain are standing on the sanctity of the treaties which provide the foundation of the status quo in the Far East and decline to recognize the results of any violation of those treaties.

Actual developments during the day were limited to further informal visits to the State Department by foreign diplomats anxious to know what position, if any, this Government is planning to take. In every instance, it is reliably understood, they were told that this Government has nothing whatever to say about the situation pending the conclusion of its fact-finding efforts which, incidentally, are apparently dragging along very slowly.

As yet it is stated that no official explanation of the Japanese position, nor even an official outline of that government's Chinese policy, has been made available.

No sooner had this small amount of light begun to break through the clouds of the Far Eastern situation, however, than a new foreign problem arose to trouble the Administration. Mr. Norman Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large and specialist on European disarmament, reported to the President that prospects for European disarmament were extremely discouraging and indicated the probability that the Geneva conference scheduled to reconvene on May 29, may be postponed indefinitely.

A Tinnevelly correspondent reports a triple tragedy which occurred in a village hear Sankarankoil where a middle aged Muslim suspecting his second wife's fidelity stabbed her and her relation. The wife died of stab-wounds and the husband succumbed next day to self-inflicted injuries.—A.P.

HEDJAZ-YEMEN TREATY

Triumph Of Ibn. Saud's Policy Of Conciliation

"Al Ahram's Jeddah correspondent reports the following:—

Despite the strict secrecy surrounding the peace negotiations which took place at Taif between the Arab Saudi Kingdom and the Yemen delegates and despite the stringent precautions taken to prevent any leakage of news even to members of the Muslim Peace Mission, I have to-day succeeded, after great efforts, in learning something about the contents of the treaty recently concluded between King Ibn Saud and the Imam.

The treaty embodies many clauses of importance. Over and above bringing the war to an end and establishing permanent friendship, it lays down a definite settlement of the question of frontiers and the abandonment by each of the contracting parties, of every claim in the country of the other. The boundaries between the two countries are now very clear according to this treaty, the conclusion of which is considered a great triumph for King Abdel Aziz's policy. For many years he has tried to come to an agreement with the Imam Yehia, on the basis of maintaining 'status quo' for twenty years and at last he has succeeded.

The treaty lays down, inter alia, that both contracting parties should adopt one and the same reform policy and should make no attempt to do one another harm.

It contains a declaration of the united cause of both countries and the adoption of one and the same policy. Further it lays down that neither country should adopt an attitude towards foreign countries incompatible with the alliance, or liable to create difficulties for the other, or conclude with a foreign Power any agreement which might be prejudicial to the interests of the other.

Moreover, it lays down that each of the contracting parties, undertakes to remain neutral in the event of a conflict with a third party, or to give moral support to ward off foreign aggression.

The treaty adds that each of the contracting parties undertakes not to allow his country to be used as field for intrigue or illegitimate actions against the other.

It lays down that the representatives abroad of both parties can act on behalf of one another and that both parties should unify their efforts regarding the general Arab policy.

The treaty contains also many other articles which are expected to produce great evolution in the Arab cause.

Caravans have begun to proceed between the two countries in Asir Saada and Nagran.

The Imam is expected to sign the treaty within a week and an exchange of copies will take place at Hodeida.

PEASANT KNOWS NOT WHERE HE STANDS

Sjt. Vyas Appeals Public To Help Gujarat Farmer

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle was held on Wednesday evening at Suman Villa, Juhu Road, when Sjt. Ravishanker Vyas, a Lieutenant of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Patel and an old worker of Kaira District, delivered a speech on "the position of a Gujrat Farmer."

OLD 'BARVATIAS'.

In introducing the speaker to the audience, the president of the local Congress Committee said that Sjt. Ravishanker needs no introduction. He is one of the old "Barvatias" and as such the Gujrati speaking public knows him well. His spirit of renunciation knows no bounds. His postal expenditure amounts to a huge sum of Rs. 0-12-0 per year. He is known as "Maharaja" in the villages of Karia Dist amongst the Dharalas, whom he has disuaded from their criminal profession through his unparalleled sacrifice and penance.

UNKNOWN DESTINATION

Sjt. Ravishanker, then speaking in Gujrati said: "I am not worth of what Gokalbhai has said. I feel I shall not be able to give you a comprehensive idea about the peasants of Gujrat. The peasants of Gujrat do not know where they are and where they stand. They are drifting to-day to unknown destination. As a result of the continuous on rush and influx of modern civilisation, they are being ruined economically and morally.

And to fill their cup or woe, they have suffered a great deal in the last movement. They have been rendered homeless and penniless. The present day's farmers have cultivated an unquenchable liking for cash money in place of barter. This liking has made them dependant and parasite. The wealth that they produce to-day, they send away to foreign land by buying the necessaries of life and eventually remain paupers.

PEASANT'S SACRIFICE

He further paid a glowing tribute to the sacrifice shown by the farmers and "said only village Ras has suffered a loss of Rs. 5½ lakhs in one year during 1930-31. A villager suffered a pecuniary loss of Rs. two thousand by losing his tobacco and underwent six months imprisonment for refusing to pay a paltry revenue of Annas 12 only.. "Such is the bravery of the peasant of Gujrat," he said, in concluding his speech, and appealed the audience to help them in their time of dire distress, when they have nothing practically to fall upon.

Kapurthala.—An unconfirmed report states that Giani Pratap Singh, the first "dictator" of the Hindus and Sikhs of Phagwara, has resorted to hunger-strike, and silence, as a protest against the alleged maltreatment in the Kapurthala jail where he is undergoing his term of imprisonment. The nature of his grievances is not yet known.—United Press.

VICE ON INCREASE EVERYWHERE

"Pussyfoot" Johnson Indicts Roosevelt's "Wet" Administration

It is about time for someone to tell the truth about America, observes Mr. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, writing from New York to the "Manchester Guardian." We have rounded the first year of the "New Deal," the slogan under which we turned the country over to the liquor interests with terrible completeness. We have repealed the Eighteenth Amendment. We have scuttled the Volstead Enforcement Act. We have destroyed most of the effective Statewide "dry" laws and hamstrung the others. Practically all of our restrictive liquor laws have been rendered innocuous by failure to enforce them.

Every one of our anti-Prohibition organisations, set up "in the interests of temperance," have either disbanded or entered upon a period of hibernation. Not one has, taken any steps toward promoting any measure for combating intemperance. Even in our pioneer "Dry" States, like Maine and Kansas, the present National Administration has practically annihilated all effective Prohibition laws. There is no serious attempt at enforcement. The "Wet" victory is as complete as the destruction of ancient Carthage. We sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind.

INCREASED DRUNKENNESS

Arrests for drunkenness are now mounting to hitherto unknown heights. Deaths from automobile accidents are multiplying as never before. The liquor folks promised to reduce taxation, and we poor fools believed them. Taxes are now higher than at any time since the World War. The present official estimates indicate that this year will leave us with the greatest deficit ever known in all history. For the first time in many decades tens of thousands of school teachers are unable to get their pay. Police departments in scores of cities have been without salaries for months. Banks all over the country are still closed. Many of them are used for liquor stores of one sort or another.

We were promised "pure, wholesome liquor." Official investigations in plenty of cities disclose that the liquors now legally sold are more impure than the bootleg stuff dispensed in the Prohibition era. It was promised that the Federal Government would protect the "dry" States from the illicit traffic Instead of making that promise good the "New Deal" Congress deliberately enacted laws which effectively checkmate protection of this sort. The rich were promised that repeal would result in lowering the income tax rate. Congress is now actually preparing to raise that rate by 10 per cent. The poor were promised that, under repeal, the cost of living would be reduced. The cost of living has progressively increased by leaps and bounds during the year.

They solemnly informed us that there was too much of foodstuffs available—too much pork, too much wheat, too much corn. So the "New Deal" Administration slaughtered millions of young pigs so that there would be less pork for the starving. Up goes the price of pork. The sagacious "Wet" Administration finds that the hungry people have too much flour, and that makes it too cheap. So the intelligent Department of Agriculture pays the farmers rent on millions of acres of land upon their pledge to leave such lands idle. The people, who have no land, pay the taxes that make this lunatic plan possible. But we now have the spectacle of a lot of thrifty Yankees deliberately planting double their usual acreage on the assurance of high prices per bushel. Several of my own relative farmers are doing that very thing. I am doing it myself on one of my own farms We hope thereby to make enough additional profit out of our increased acreage to enable us to pay the additional taxes necessary to pay other farmers' rent on their idle lands.

This "New Deal" Administration, engineered by the liquor folks, has discovered that the people do not have clothes enough to keep them warm. To remedy this grievous wrong the Government pays the Southern farmers a rental bonus for ploughing under millions of acres of cotton, so that the people will have less material for clothes than they had before. The farmers of the North are taxed to pay the expenses of this prodigious waste.

GAMBLING ENCOURAGED

We now have the spectacle of a flood of propositions pending in Congress and our State Legislatures, looking to the legislation of lotteries, racehorse betting, public gambling in various forms. The same argument that led to the overthrow of Prohibition is now being used in the promotion of these dubious measures. It spells the breaking-down of all healthy restraints and all wholesome traditions

This doleful story is by no means a wail of despair. It is merely a frank recognition of the facts as they exist to-day. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the destruction of our "dry" laws is not the end of the story—only the end of a chapter. The intoxicating effects of alcohol have not been repealed. We have merely engaged in the traffic in debauchery anew, as a fiscal measure!

While I deal with my own country somewhat roughly, I am by no means despondent as to the final outcome. Repeal, I repeat, settled nothing except the capacity of the American people to make fools of themselves. As long as a grievous wrong exists, just so long will good people everywhere struggle against it. The United States will not always be found hunting for the end of a circle. Like a dog, she will become dizzy chasing her own tail. Bunghole idolaters will not always be in the ascendant. While the United States covets the right to make a fool of herself part of the time, I am supremely confident that she will not play the part of an ass through all eternity.

DR. MAHMUD'S OFFER TURNED DOWN

Allahabad Congress Dispute Remains As Unsettled As Ever

ALLAHABAD, July 27

"You have insulted me" angrily exclaimed Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, when the leader of one of the Congress Parties here refused to accept the settlement, offered by Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mrs. Kamala Nehru after several hours' discussion with the representatives of the two hostile Congress parties yesterday.

Discussion dragged on till midnight right upto the Railway Station, where Mrs. Kamala Nehru despite her frail health was also present at that unearthly hour.

Dr. Mahmud visit with a desire to "study" the situation had the above stated unpleasant sequel.

Dr. Mahmud and Mrs. Kamala Nehru both left for Benares, the latter to see Mahatma Gandhi in response to Mahatma Gandhi's desire.—United Press.

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GIRL'S STATEMENT A FAKE

Why She Left Her Relatives

LYALLPUR, July 27.

Further inquiries in connection with the Hindu girl, who arrived here on 23rd instant go to show that her statement before the City Magistrate was a faked one.

It is now learnt she belongs to Jaranwala and her relatives with some leading persons of that place came here yesterday and took her with them.

They stated that the girl who belonged to a respectable family left her relatives as the result of a misunderstanding with her step mother.—United Press.

Readers' Views

Schools Committee Walk-Out

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The incident of my walk-out from the meeting of the Schools Committee has been reported in the papers. Having read them I feel that I should enlighten the public on all the links of the incident.

On November, 15th, 1933, the Schools Committee considered applications from three lady graduates (M.A.'s) Two of these ladies [redacted] taken as one of their [redacted] chology, a subject [redacted] an integral part of [redacted] e Schools Committee resolved to postpone consideration and in the meanwhile the Secretary was requested to advertise again because the three ladies possessed no training diploma.

Again on April 18th, 1934, a letter from the Director of Public Instruction was discussed and it was resolved that the Secretary be requested to invite applications by advertisement. In response to the advertisement ten applications were received and they were placed before the Committee for consideration, on the 29th June, 1934. After some discussion Mr. Curtay proposed "that the Secretary's memorandum dated the 29th June, 1934 along with the list of candidates for Assistants' post at Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Training Institute be referred to Finance and Establishment Sub-committee for consideration and report." To this I proposed an amendment as under:—

"That the Secretary's memorandum dated the 27th June, 1934, circulating a list of candidates for posts of Assistants at the R. C. Institute and also the list of applications formerly received and circulated with the Secretary's memorandum dated the 11th November, 1933, be referred to the Finance and Establishment Sub-committee for consideration and report."

At this stage Mr. Gole asked [redacted] r my amendment was not [redacted] of order as it proposed to [redacted] er to the Sub-committee, cases of candidates who did not possess the requisite qualifications laid down by the Committees' Resolution No. 15 of 18/4/34 viz., "University degree and a training qualification."

The Chairman ruled my amendment out of order on the point raised by Mr. Gole.

On similar grounds the original proposition moved by Mr. Curtay was also ruled out of order. Mr. Curtay's request to modify his proposition was also not granted.

After ruling out of order both the amendment and the original proposition which were in consonance with the Secretary's memorandum, I doubt if there remained anything before the house for consideration. I do not wish to press this particular point but at a later stage it will be more clear as to how the Sub-committee recommended an imaginary lady graduate without any reference. Subsequently, it was proposed by Mr. Single as under:—

"That the Secretary's memorandum dated the 27th, June 1934 and the applications of such candidates from the list accompanying that memorandum, as possess the necessary qualifications for the post of Assistants to be filled up at R. C. Training Institute be referred to Finance and Establishment Sub-committee for consideration and report."

The Committee passed the resolution.

However, the matter was placed before Sub-Committee on the 4th, July 1934 when only two male candidates possessing the degree of B.A., B.T. called for interview. After interviewing them the sub-committee discussed the question of appointment of these male candidates only, but decided to recommend to the Schools Committee as under:—

"That the Secretary be authorised to write to the Director of Public Instruction pointing out to him that the Schools Committee are unable to secure inspite of great efforts, the services of two trained female graduates well versed in Urdu and Persian for the two posts of the Assistants required to be created at the R. C. Training Institute for the second year Training class proposed to be opened there and that, therefore, the D.P.I. should permit the Schools Committee to appoint two gentlemen teachers with the requisite qualifications or at least he should give permission to appoint one gentleman of requisite qualifications and one lady graduate teacher not possessing training qualifications, as it was not possible to appoint two trained lady teachers."

To this report Dr. P. G. Solanki, and myself wrote minutes of dissent.

It is upto now not clear to me as to who is this lady graduate teacher not possessing training qualifications, who without applying has been fortunate enough to be recommended by the Sub-Committee for appointment. Because applications from three lady graduates (M.A.) with psychology as one of their subjects, have been debarred for consideration by the ruling of the Chairman on the 29th June 1934.

It may be interesting to recall here that when on the 29th June, 1934, my amendment was ruled out of order, on the ground that the candidates referred to in the said amendment did not possess requisite qualifications, how it is that the Sub-committee in face of this could have recommended in its report an appointment of an imaginary lady graduate without requisite qualifications.

When this item came up for consideration before the Schools Committee on the 18th, July, in view of this Sub-Committees' report I proposed an amendment to the above recommendation of the Sub-committee to the effect that while writing to D.P.I. they (the Committee) should let him know that there were three university qualified lady teachers (M.A.'s in Persian and Urdu) available for service and that the D.P.I. should allow the Committee to employ them on their undertaking to get the training qualifications after one year of service. This amendment was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade, an educationalist, who is on the councils of managment of several educational Institutions of standing in the city. He supported me whole-heartedly and suggested the necessary additions to the amendment which I accepted. But to my surprise Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, and ex-Chairman, Schools Committee, raised a point of order and other Muslim colleagues of mine except Mr. Cassimally, J.P. of the Committee supported her.

The result of all this, is, that the Committee are going to suggest to the D.P.I. that he should allow them to keep a male teacher in a purely ladies institution where students observe purdah.

I maintain that the Muslim community is very backward in female education and this step will be surely effective in retarding progress. I know that in the Gujarati and Marathi Schools for girls, the committee is employing lady teachers according to requirements, all over the city, and in some cases of infant classes of boys and girls, the Committee is preferring ladies to male teachers. Why then this differential treatment to a Muslim school for training young women to qualify themselves for teacher's posts?

It will not be out of place to mention here that even in the purely Government institutions like the Poona Training Institute for Muslim girls, unqualified and untrained ladies are working as teachers. In view of this, there was every probability of our getting the necessary sanction from the Director of Public Instruction for the appointment of two untrained lady graduates.—Yours, etc.

HAJI HASHAM.
(Municipal Councillor, and Member of Schools Committee.)
114, Bhandari Street,
Bombay 3.
July 2.

Stray Dogs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The number of dogs both private and stray are increasing in large numbers every day. Amongst these there are diseased dogs, barking dogs, howling dogs and biting dogs. In some buildings, the privately owned dogs do not allow pedestrians without pouncing on them when people pass on public roads opposite to such buildings. Some are barking throughout day and night and do not allow people to sleep in calm atmosphere Some are howling. The measures taken by the Municipality or the Police at present are absolutely insufficient in view of the alarming increase of the animals. The notice issued by the Commissioner of Police does not permit any authority to enter any building and catch any dog which is reported to be nuisance or dangerous. There are a number of such dogs which pounce upon the public and enter into the building when the man attempts to chase it. The same is the case when the dog catcher comes from the Municipality. Truly speaking most of these animals feed themselves by eating the remnants on public roads. Will the Police Commissioner and the Municipality see that the so-called privately owned dogs are taxed? Also amend the notice. Some of the Municipalities in the Presidency swell their revenue by taxing dogs, thus reminding the owners of their legal responsibility in case of mishap. In some Municipal offices some extra money is offered to the scavenger for every dog he kills, which he does after his duties are over.

It is, therefore, hoped that the authorities concerned will do the needful in the matter early so that dogs which are owned might be a source of revenue to the Municipality and stray dogs cleared away from the city. The nuisance is intolerable, and is increasing every day.—Yours, etc.,

"WELFARE."

Pensions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letters about pensions in Government service recently appearing in your morning contemporary's columns lead me to write this letter about the system of giving pensions to employees which obtains in some of the local Banks. In a European Bank where this writer serves, the system of giving pensions consisted until five years ago in a clerk receiving as pension half of the average of the total of salary of the last five years of service. But since 1930 cuts have been made in the pensions. A clerk who should receive Rs. 80 as pension gets Rs. 65 only; another instance is of a clerk who gets Rs. 60 as pension instead of Rs. 75. Further, until five years ago the minimum increase in a clerk's pay was Rs. 5 which is now reduced to Rs. 3 only! The officers continue to receive fat salaries. Now, sir, clerks generally cannot be expected to do their duty honestly and conscientiously as the Apostle commands, "as the service of God, and upon hopes and expectations of another life" regardless of adequate pay and pension. This reduction in pay and pension is naturally resented by employees and would, I fear, lead to want of zeal in the performance of duty. In the interest, therefore, both of the employers and the employees, I respectfully suggest to the authorities of the Banks where the system of pensions obtains to adhere to the system of giving half the salary as pension without cut, that is, half of the average of the total of salary of the last five years of service. I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,

X.

Non-Hindu M.L.As. & Temple-Entry Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatmaji is not prepared to accept the vote of non-Hindu M.L.A.s on the Temple-entry Bill. This is another time when Gandhiji is letting his followers so coldly down.

This is the Mahama's surrender to the orthodox argument that a compolitan Government should not interfere in the religious matters of any community. If this non-interference by Government is needed most by anybody, it is by the reformer. The reformer has done enough propaganda and a stage is reached when he is feeling the handicap of the hostile intervention of the law in his work. If Temple-Entry were really a question in the hands of public vote, achieved by the reformer's propaganda, several public temples should have, by now, been opened to the untouchables. But the reformer, here, is as much handicapped as a Communist. He can have certain ideas and let his comrades have them. But the moment he tries, backed by a substantial majority, to translate his ideas into action, the law comes in and says "Thus far shall you go and not further." Is this neutrality?

The Temple-Entry Bill is to secure, not the intervention, but really the neutrality of law, in this religious matter. When the Bill comes before the Cosmopolitan Assembly" a Jinnah or a Jacob will not be asked to vote for or against Temple-entry by Harijans, but whether or not, the law should not continue to intervene in the religious matter, in a fashion which is at once a denial of equity and democracy.

When the law lends its power to maintain peace and order during a marriage procession, it does not interfere with choice of the bride or the bridegroom. But in the matter of Temple-Entry, the law as it stands now, does not appear on the scene simply to preserve peace and order, but goes one step further and dictates as to who should enter the temple. The Temple-Entry Bill only shouts "One step backward and remain the peace and orderwalla that you are elsewhere."—Yours, etc.,

Bijapur, July 23.
V. V. KETKAR.

Indore Malwa Mills

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The matter of giving the agency of the Indore Malwa Mills, Ltd., to some financier is being considered for the last one year. An agreement was arrived at with one Calcutta firm and after it was duly signed by the partics the necessary sanction of the Court was obtained. It so happened afterwards that the financier disagreed to certain terms contained therein and so the scheme failed. From this it follows that no deposit was taken from the party when his scheme was accepted due to overconfidence or negligence.

Now a scheme of another financier who is a millionaire and resident of Indore is being considered. Unfortunately, this scheme though accepted by the majority of the depositors does not receive the sanction of the Directors. One director representing the depositors is also against this.

In conclusion, there are different scheme with two parties which cannot arrive at amicable settlement. Why should not the whole question be left to the discretion of the Court?—Yours, etc.,

B. J. KAPADIA.

Nationalism, The Key

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To attain Swaraj, as early as possible, we should do our best (1) to get rid of the poison of communalism and sectarianism; (2) to cultivate Nationalism or loyalty to our common mother, India and (3) to reform and develop our character to such an extent that our countrymen may regard us thoroughly impartial and dependable, irrespective of the community, sect or religion to which we may belong. Communal or sectarian antagonism and self-government are poles asunder. It is Nationalism alone that can give us Swaraj and maintain it for ages to come. There is always a way where there is a will. If we make up our minds to get self-government and honestly come to the conclusion that Nationalism alone can enable us to achieve that object, we will find no difficulty in banishing the curse of communal and sectarian antagonism from the land.

We must remember that a nation can only rise as a whole and not piecemeal. The rise of one community at the expense of another will create heart-burning and jealousy, which cannot but retard the advancement of the nation as a whole. Swaraj or self-government requires co-operation among the various units of a nation. Swaraj will remain a dream so long as there is fear or even lurking suspicion of a Hindu or Mohamadan Raj in any part of India. Pure and unalloyed Nationalism alone can dispel that fear and suspicion. Self-government for India means and implies a glorious certainty for a National Raj for the good of all the races and communities inhabiting the land. Such a glorious certainty can only arise out of genuine National spirit and outlook in our leaders and in such of us as occupy positions of trust and authority. Such a spirit will ensure co-operation between the communities and parties for the greatest good of the largest number.

Although the existence of communal and sectarian mentality cannot be denied, yet it must be admitted that, of late, we have very rapidly changed and there has been development in our spirit of responsibility to the country as well as in our desire to obtain larger powers for self-determination of our own affairs. This development should, at no distant date, lead to the installation of Nationalism in place of other isms antagonistic to the growth of the nation to its full stature. The key to success is in our own hands. The only thing that can stand between us and self-government i.e. self-determination of our affairs is communal and sectarian antagonism and not want of widespread education or poverty etc. among us. The task of banishing such antagonism is not so stupendous as it appears. Banish it from the minds of all the leaders and Indians in authority and the people will follow suit. The leaders etc., belong to almost all the sects and communities and the members of their communities and sects revere and respect them and will be ready to follow their example and advice. By Nationalism we can accelerate and by communalism we shall retard Independence to our beloved common mother, who in the hour of her need looks to every child of hers to prove dutiful to her as her "worthy son and daughter."—Yours, etc.,

ADITYA PRASAD
Lucknow, July 16.

The Khadi Franchise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the rules of All-India Congress Committee that only those Congress members, who wear khaddar not only at the time of voting, but habitually, can participate in the Congres elections is now found unworkable even by some of the leading Congressman throughout the country. It is difficult to elect an executive body as many Congress members are not habitual Khadi wearers. No doubt they are Khaddar wearers, but being not habitual khadi wearers they are not eligible for election. I have received two or three complaints against the elections of some members on the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, because when they were elected they had put on hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar, but they are found to be non-habitual khaddar wearers. I enquired how far these complaints were correct and found that those complaints were justified. If the forthcoming All-India Congress Working Committee would consider these practical difficulties and would amend these rules to this extent that those who habitually put on Swadeshi made clothes are entitled to become Congress members and can secure his right for vote as well as stand for any official post in any Congress executive body.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.

Bori Bunder Hindu Refreshment Room

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay public, especially the Hindus, will be surprised to learn that a strange kind of policy is adopted by the Boribunder G.I.P. Railway station authorities in the matter or license fees for tea-stall contractors. I will discuss here how this policy is detrimental to the interest of travelling passengers, especially the Hindus.

Tea-stall's and Refreshment Rooms for Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans are installed at the Boribunder station for the purpose of providing tea, drinks breakfasts, etc., for the passengers. Up to August 1933, the policy of the Railway authorities was to engage efficient contractors at very low and nominal license fees of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per year for the said tea-stalls so that passengers might be provided with best and cheap food commodities. In or about August 1933, the services of the then contractor of the Hindu tea-stall were dispensed with, it is understood, for selling commodities of low quality and tenders from the public were demanded for the said Hindu tea-stall. Accordingly the said Hindu tea-stall was given to the present contractor on a very huge license fee of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

This tender system, I understand, is adopted in the case of the said Hindu tea-stall only. I fail to realize why such a policy regarding license fees is adopted. This is harmful for the Hindu travelling passengers because such a high license fee of Rs. 15,000 on the said Hindu tea-stall is an indirect tax on the Hindu travelling passengers who avail themselves of the use of the said tea-stall because they must pay heavy charges, as it is a matter of common knowledge that no businessman would like to trade with loss, and as such the contractors would realise such huge license fees from the passengers. Hence such huge license fees, be it on any, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or European tea-stall contractors, should be greatly resented by the public and as such agitation is needed to get abolished such a huge license fee of Rs. 15,000 which is at present levied from the said Hindu tea-stall only.

May I ask through your paper the railway authorities concerned as to why such a tender system is adopted. They must realise that such huge license fees are indirect taxes on the travelling passengers using such tea-stalls. Hence I appeal to the railway authorities to abolish such a system of taking big license fees and instead keep only nominal fees as is at present done everywhere except the Hindu tea-stall. May I at the same time appeal to the Railway Advisory Board, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and others interested to take up this matter and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. DHARAMSEY,
July 24.

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Economic Depression And Child Welfare

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

The effects of the economic depression on child welfare are such as to constitute a matter of international concern, in the view of the League of Nations. This question was a feature of the meeting in April of the League's Committee on Child Welfare. At this meeting, reports were read on the position of children in Belgium, Denmark, United States of America, France, United Kingdom, India, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Uruguay. Further accounts of the effects of the crisis on the welfare of children were furnished by the liaison officer of the International Labour Office and by the assessors on the Committee who represent eight national and international organisations for child welfare.

These reports agreed that the continued depression had resulted in seriously lowering the vitality of children and weakening their resistance to seasonal complaints and disease; that the position of children in many agricultural areas was as serious as in the industrial centres, because welfare services in such areas are, in general, less well developed; that, in particular, the depression has had grave psychological effects upon children, due to the atmosphere of strain and discouragement in families and the loss of prestige and authority in the unemployed parent. They suggest as guiding principles, which should be observed in meeting the difficult situation in the homes of the unemployed:

(a) That the unity of the family and of the home should be safeguarded:

(b) That provision should be made to enable the children to receive the necessary material care and to give them some relief from the depressing atmosphere resulting from privation;

(c) That the methods adopted should not be such as might undermine the child's self-respect.

With regard to the effects of the depression upon unemployed young people, the Committee had a long discussion on the reports placed before it by the International Labour Office and on information furnished by various members. It suggested a series of direct and indirect means for improving the material and psychological position of unemployed young people. The indirect means suggested were (a) the abolition of child labour; (b) the extension of the compulsory school period; (c) the extension of the pre-school period by one year; (d) the return to rural areas of families and unemployed young people; (e) the provision of garden allotments and the foundation of suburban colonies consisting of houses surrounded by small kitchen gardens. Interesting information was given on experiments of this kind which had been conducted in France, Poland, United Kingdom, Denmark and Germany.

DIRECT MEANS OF RELIEF

With regard to direct means of relief, the Committee expressed its view that the only effective remedy for the material and psychological condition of the unemployed was the provision of work.

Under present circumstances, this work might be created by the establishment of voluntary civil services and voluntary labour camps. The Committee emphasised its opinion that vocational guidance services and continuation courses of a technical nature should be organised for young people leaving secondary schools. This would compensate in some measure for the decrease in opportunity for apprenticeship which has been one of the most serious results of the depressed condition of industries.

The Committee urged its members to keep in touch with experiments now being made in the various countries with a view to counteracting the pernicious effects of the depression upon young people.

Two Conventions recently drawn up by the International Labour Office concerning compulsory insurance for the benefit of widows and orphans have an important bearing upon social problems. One of these conventions applies to persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions or in domestic service; the other applies to persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

The Child Welfare Committee discussed at length the connection between educational cinematography and child welfare. It had before it a report drawn up by the Committee on Educational Research of the Payne Fund (New York), which had conducted an experiment in 1,000 secondary schools in the United States, where the pupils were given courses in the technical and aesthetic features of the moving picture. The Committee's work in this field is to be continued at its next session.

Meanwhile, its members were asked to take action in their own countries to ensure the necessary ratifications and adhesion to the International Convention on the Circulation of Educational Films in order to promote the free interchange of films produced, especially for children.

World Public Health

ACTIVITIES OF LEAGUE HEALTH ORGANISATION

The worldwide activities of the League Health Organisation were reviewed at the May meeting of the Health Committee, which heard reports about its Far-Eastern Health Office in Singapore, the progress of the co-operation with China in matters of public health, the establishment of the Leprosy Centre in Brazil, co-operation with the Greek health service, the hospital survey in the United Kingdom, and the work of the Geneva headquarters of the Health Organisation.

Dr. Park, the Australian Director of the Singapore Bureau, described how his colleagues collect and transmit by wireless information about any epidemic disease that may occur in the lands about Eastern Asian, Australasian or Indian waters, where ships may become the carriers of cholera and other dreaded epidemic diseases. The Information Service of the Singapore Bureau enables these countries to protect themselves against epidemic disease by placing under quarantine ships coming from infected ports.

The Bureau has gone one step further in the prevention of disease by providing courses of study and field work in methods of combating malaria. The course which was held in Singapore during the month of May was attended by health officers from Australasia, China, the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, British India, Indo-China, Japan and Siam.

During the coming year, the Bureau intends to add to its work studies in rural hygiene and a campaign against venereal diseases in the Far East.

The plan of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the Health Organisation has been in progress since May 1930. It provides for:

(a) The establishment of a Central Health Field Station and a Central Hospital in Nanking;

(b) The establishment of an Experimental Medical School;

(c) The development of a National Quarantine Service;

(d) The co-ordination of exitsing centres of public health activity in the country.

Dr. Rajchman, who has spent the past year in China as the liaison agent between the Council of the League and the Chinese Government, told the Health Committee that this scheme of public health development was being put into operation entirely with funds from the Chinese Treasury and with Chinese staff.

LEPROSY CENTRE

The Leprosy Centre, which was founded for the study and treatment of leprosy, was established at Rio de Janeiro on April 21st, 1934, as the result of a scheme of co-operation between the Health Committee of the League and the Brazilian Government. The research carried on at this centre is already proving of value to the authorities of Japan, the United States of America and China, who have also to deal with the problem of leprosy in their own countries.

Co-operation between the Health Committee and the Greek Government was begun in 1929 when Greece, faced with the problem of settling some 500,000 refugees, was forced to consider a plan of organisation of her public health services. As the result of this scheme, Dr. Norman White was lent from the Health Section of the Secretariat. In co-operation with the Greek Health Administration, he has set up a School of Hygiene in Athens for the training of public health and medical officers. Dr. Norman White has been the director of this school for the past five years, and it is now the intention of the Greek Government to establish other centres of medical training and public health work in other parts of Greece. The result of the past five years' work is that the Greek Government has now trained public health officers to continue this necessary work in all parts of the country.

The Health Committee drew up a detailed programme of work for the next three years. This includes pursuance of the work of co-operation with various Governments and applied research work over a wide range of subjects, such as standardisation of biological products (sera, vitamins, etc.), study of malaria, the study of opium and narcotic drugs (it is the business of the Health Committee to give technical advice to the signatories of the League's Opium Conventions as to the products which should be controlled by these Conventions), rural hygiene, prevention of infant mortality, anti-tuberculosis campaigns, syphilis, cancer, rheumatic fever, heart diseases, hygiene of the school child and the adolescent, the influence on public health of the economic depression.

Settlement Of The Assyrians

The Council of the League, at its June meeting, expressed its deep regret that it had proved impossible to come to an arrangement as regards the settlement of Assyrians from Iraq in Brazil. The report adopted by the Council points out that the main difficulty was due to the new law restricting all immigration into Brazil from any country and adds that immigration restriction laws have been one of the most serious obstacles to the Council's endeavours to find land for the Assyrians.

The Assyrians, the report continues, will evidently have to remain in Iraq for a much longer time than had been anticipated.

The report then recalls the promises made to the League by the Iraqi Government as regards treatment of the Assyrians and expresses its confidence that these pledges will be kept.

The Council undertook to make one more effort to find land for the Assyrians and addressed an urgent appeal to the Governments concerned to help it in this task.

RELIGION AS KEY TO PEACE

Dr. Pavry On World Peace

"What the world needs most today is a religion, not merely as a fetish or a fad, but as a practical means to peace," says Dr. Jal Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., the Parsee orientalist and author, and a well-known figure in the political and society circles of London, in his report just submitted to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion.

Dr. Pavry is a member of the International Executive Committee of the World Conference, and also of the International Commission appointed by the World Conference to investigate into the work done by the religions and religious associations throughout the world in the cause of international peace.

The World Conference has its headquarters at Geneva, and has offices in London, Paris and New York, and is sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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Ahmedabad Millowners Contend Wages Are Highest

Arbitration Board Will Meet To Consider "Cut" Proposal

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The Arbitration Board consisting of Sheth Chimanlal Parikh, President of Millowners Association and Mr. Manu Subedar, substitute arbitrator appointed by the Labour Association in the place of Mahatma Gandhi will meet in the first week of August to consider the long-standing questions of (1) proposed wage cut of 25 per cent, (2) fixing standard wages in those mills in which each operative attends two sides of spinning department (3) stopping collection of subscription of members of Labour Association from wages of operatives by individual mill in pursuance of previous award of Arbitration Board.

Subsequent sitting of the Arbitration Board will be held in Bombay if necessary and if required Gandhiji will be consulted by either or both the arbitrators. Meanwhile the Millowners Association have engaged Mr. Mavlankar, a local pleader to prepare their case for a wage cut from published balance sheets of 1933.

Millowners contend that 1933 has been the worst year during the last 15 years while wage level in Ahmedabad has been the highest of all textile centres in India.

There was a lightning strike for about 2 hours last evening in the ring department of Rajnagar Mill. The operatives mentioned certain grievances but resumed work, the Agent agreeing to redress them through the mediation of the Labour Association.—A. P.

TEXTILEMEN CALL OFF STRIKE UNDER PROTEST

Nagpur Mill Workers Consider Terms Unsatisfactory

Mr. Balwaik, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union, Nagpur, wires under date July 25:—

With the resolution of the Nagpur Strikers to resume work, the Textile General Strike declared on the first of May in Bombay has ended.

The Empress Mill workers secured what may be called honourable terms.

The Nagpur Deputy Commissioner conveyed to the local Strike Committee in his letter dated July 22, that there will be no victimisation of even a single striker and long service bonus previously denied will be restarted.

It was also promised that grievances relating to the rates paid on new kinds of cloth, etc., will receive the consideration of the employers.

At a mammoth meeting of strikers held on the 23rd instant with Mr. Vithoba Patil in the chair, Mr. P. M. Naidu read a letter of the Deputy Commissioner at the request of the Chairman, Mr. V. R. Kalappa explained the terms of the settlement to the workers fully and advised them to carefully consider the desirability or otherwise of prolonging the strike.

After due deliberation, the strikers called off the strke under protest as the terms of settlement were considered to be unsatisfactory. The Union will carry on constitutional agitation until all the demands including the restoration of wage-cut have been met.

Our Gujerat Letter

GUJARAT PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Peasants' Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 24.

Congress elections constitute the one note ringing in every nook and corner of Gujerat. Gujerat is preparing itself for the coming Assembly elections. All eyes are set on Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai

PEASANTS MEET.

A conference of farmers was held at Amalsad when discussions were held to improve the methods of agriculture.

At a recent meeting in Nadiad, Congress workers decided to reorganise the order and begin propaganda work on a systematic basis.

SUTTA EPIDEMIC.

Reports of Sutta Gambling (Ank Farak) are published in papers in which, it is stated that Gujerat is now in the grip of this epidemic. The police of Aukleswar have effected certain arrests.

It is learnt that there is a hartal due to the appointment of a Harijan teacher in vernacular school at Padra.

Appeals have been issued by various prominent Congressmen to give prompt help to the distressed peasants of Gujerat and Karnataka.

STUDENTS' INTEREST IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Roads Named After Aligarh Movement Pioneers

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, July 25.

Great interest in the German and the French languages is revealed by the increasing popularity of the foreign languages classes of the Aligarh Muslim University. More than fifty students are in the elementary German class and about twenty-five are learning French. The study of German is said to be particularly very helpful to students of science, and students who are in the advanced classes can now make use of books and periodicals on their special subjects of study.

"Die Deutche Gesellschaft" (The German Society) is one of the most active and efficient clubs of the University and has a fine library of its own. About a thousand rupees worth of books have been presented to the German Society by friendly individuals and institutions in Germany It is also possible to secure scholarships upto the value of Rs. 125 per month for advanced study in Germany.

The society arranges lecturse and "conversazione" and among others last year the German Consul in India also addressed the members of the society.

UNIVERSITY ROADS NAMED

One of the new features of the University area (which is several miles from the town of Aligarh) this year is that all the roads have been named and attractive red stone name-posts have been put up. Most of the roads have been named after the early pioneers of the Aligaarh movement and distinguished old boys, such as Hali, Shibli, Nazir Ahmad, Maulana Mohamed Ali and others.

ANOTHER CO-ED COLLEGE

The local Dhram Samaj Intermediate College, it is learnt, has thrown open its gates to admit girl-students. As the admissions are not yet over it is not known how many girls have taken admission.

The Aligarh Muslim University, however, has no such intention to allow girl-students within its portals.

VICEROY'S RELIEF FUND

Further donations have been received by the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, as under:—

Amount already announced: Rs. 56,21,868-10-11.

Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Udaipur (further contribution) Rs. 791; Through the Head Mistress, Govt. Middle School for Girls, Madura Rs. 481; Through Sub Divisional Officer, Jamni, Monghyr Rs. 404-4-6; Charity Football Match, Ishapur, E B Rly. Rs. 338; Small Town Committee, Hasan-Abdal, Dt. Attock Rs. 300; Through Agent, Assam-Bengal Railway Chittagong (further contribution) Rs. 280-4-3; Dharpha Thana, District Kathiawar Rs. 266-6; The Malaya Malayalee Association, Trolok, Federated Malaya States Rs 250; Through Sub Divisional Officer, Golaghat, Assam Rs. 95-8-3; Earthquake Relief Fund Committee Toungoo, Burma Rs 95-11; Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Ajmer (further contribution) Rs. 88; Through Maha Nari, Halol (further contribution) Rs. 66; and Salkia Moslems Earthquake Relief Fund, Howrah Rs 55.

Including sums less than Rs. 50, the total of sums acknowledged is Rs. 3,969-0-3.

Grand total up to 24th July Rs. 56,25,837-11-2

Our Trichy Letter

END OF SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Business Of Rs. 23,000 Done In 23 Days

(From Our Correspondent).

TRICHINOPOLY, July 23.

With the award of medals and certificates of merit to the best Exhibits and stall holders by Mr. P. R. Thevar (Ex. Chairman, Trichi Municipal Council) last night, the 23 days run came to a close.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer in requesting Mr. Thevar to distribute the medals and certificates said that business of Rs. 23,000 khadi, Rs. (8,000) other Swadeshi goods Rs. 15,000. had been transacted during the period.

Mr. Thevar then distributed medals and certificates the Godrej and Boyce Company gets a gold centered medal for their Iron and Steel Safes; Dayalbag Industries, Agra for their Leather and Electric goods. N. M. Tannery, Trichy for their beautiful Leather goods, and Sudarsan Charka, Bangalore, and Bharathi Charka, Madras, similarly get a gold centered medal each, Messrs. Tata Oil Co. Ltd., Nadirshaw Printers Co. Bombay, Calcutta Chemical Works, Benares University Stores for Ceramics, were granted certificate of merit of Gold medal value.

The others were given either silver medal or certificate of merit. No disappointment occurred to any one. With a dinner to the stall holders, the function came to a close.

CONFERENCE OF RYOTS.

A Conference of Trichy Dt. Estates ryots was held last evening in the Theosophical Hall, Trichy under the presidency of Sjt. A. Kuppuswamy Iyer, Pleader. Delegates from various parts attended the function.

Mr. Kuppuswamy Iyer pointed out how the ryots were mercilessly squeezed in the matter of collecting rents from them and how their rights of Grazing Cattle and cutting trees in Forests were, prevented by the executive orders of the Zamindar and appealed to them to form an Association to Champion their interests.

The ryots assembled at the Thayumanavar hall formed an association called "Trichy District Estate Ryots Association.

Sankaracharya At Allahabad

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

A reception was given to Sree Sankaracharya of Kumbakonam by the citizens of Allahabad when he came here last night on a pilgrimage.

He is staying as a guest in the Siva Mutt.

"ALWAYS A CONGRESSMAN"

Mr. Jamshed Mehta Expresses Surprise At Press Report

KARACHI, July 25.

Apropos of a press report (not circulated by the "Associated Press") that Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mayor of Karachi has given an interview announcing his resignation from all official bodies and entry into political arena as a servant of the Congress, adding that he would leave Sind, interviewed by the "Associated Press", Mr. Jamshed Mehta expressed his surprise that a casual talk he had in a lighter vein with a press correspondent, not as a press representative, had been magnified into a press interview and was improperly reported.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta said that he had always been a Congressman and he always reserved to himself his liberty of action as a Congressman and his resignation from official and non-official bodies had no connection whatever with Congress but was purely with a view to enable him to concentrate his energies on certain definite constructive channels.

He concluded by saying that there had been no change in his outlook at present worthy of any special mention.—A.P.

Rajputana Congress Workers' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, July 25.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj before he left for Delhi gave the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to an A. P. I. report published in up-country papers dated 22nd July giving a summary of a proceedings of a meeting of the workers held at Gandhi Ashram, Hataundi, under my presidentship. The report mentions of a scheme propounded by Mr Haribhan Upadhyaya of forming an organisation independent of the Congress. The opinion alleged to have been expressed by me on the said proposal in the report is wrong and misleading. The proposal of Mr. Haribhan Upadhyaya and others was actuated by the noblest of the motives and the acceptance of the same by the Rajputana workers would have not only been a matter of pleasure to me but would also have been beneficial to the whole province. And although the proposal had failed to secure general acceptance yet the forces of mutual goodwill and understanding amongst the workers generated by the same is none the less welcome. The occasion, however, provided me with an opportunity of meeting the Rajputana workers for which I am happy."

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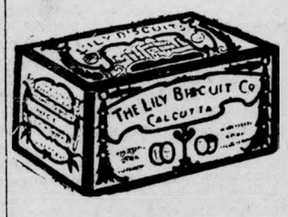

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New York's Social Service Exchange

Welfare Council Acts As Clearing House For Million And Half Jobless Citizens

An integral part of the complicated machinery to social service in New York City is the little known Social Service Exchange, an index of human need, containing some 1,500,000 names of persons who have at one time or another called on the community for aid in such forms as food shelter and medical care, writes Ruth Howe in the "New York Times." Because its records are for the confidential use of social agencies and because social workers have feared that it's functions might be misunderstood almost nothing has been written about the exchange, although it has been operating for more than fifty years.

The exchange, which is operated by the Welfare Council of New York City as the joint enterprise of some 800 organizations, is primarily a clearing house, similar to clearing houses run for credit purposes, and makes duplication of relief and other social services largely impossible. Every day the names of more than 5,000 persons applying for free or partly free welfare services are cleared through its files.

TWO PURPOSES SERVED.

This serves two vital functions. It prevents the waste of funds by making it impossible for a family or individual to get on the relief rolls of more than one agency at the same time. It also renders unnecessary the painful reciting over and over again by an applicant of the details of his tragedy, since the clearing of his name through the exchange automatically puts the social worker in touch with agencies with whom the applicant has been in contact before.

The fundamental need of such a service is clear, since conditions in recent years have caused millions of people in New York City to apply for community aid of some kind. Relief funds provided out of taxes and by private contributions amounted in 1933 alone to dol. 110,000,000. Last year, according to Mrs. Edith Shatto King, the director, the exchange cleared the names of about 750,000 persons applying to public and private welfare agencies, ranging all the way from the homeless down-and-outer to the child who needs a low-cost tonsil operation.

About 58 per cent of these cases turned out to be already known to one or more agencies. The percentage of those who applied for aid to one agency while receiving assistance from another was, however, very small.

ATTEMPTS AT CIRCUMVENTION.

Few individuals, no matter how astute, circumvent the exchange in the long run. The case-hardened "sponger" on charity, who senses that there is some mysterious grapevine information system among social workers, may resort to an alias but sooner or later a neighbour or the man at the drug store gives the show away. Cases like this turn up from time to time, though they form an insignificant fractional percentage of the whole.

Recently a woman of extremely refined manner was discovered to be in receipt of three different rent allowances from three different churches, all of which she attended as regularly as her complicated circumstances allowed. Only after her name was referred to the exchange was the situation revealed.

The police functions of the exchange, important as they are, have become secondary to the work of speeding up the giving of relief and marshaling salvage forces of social service in cases of emergency. Many poignant stories lie back of the thousands of drawers of plain utilitarian cards in this huge index.

For instance, a social worker learns of the eleventh hour of the case of Robert W——, who is to be sentenced within a few hours for some crime which simply calminated from years of unemployment, illness and family squabbling. There is no time for the social worker to go through the tortuous process of interviewing relatives, landlord, neighbour and former employers to collect from them the facts needed to satisfy the judge. Instead, she clears through the exchange, gets immediately the names of agencies that know the prisoner, and obtains from them the necessary mitigating evidence which will earn suspended sentence and possibly a new start in life.

BOY IN TROUBLE.

Recently a 19-year-old boy, a runner for a bank, got into some trouble with the police. The Crime Prevention Bureau cleared his name through the exchange and was referred to an agency that knew his family history.

It appeared that this "juvenile delinquent" was in fact an unsung hero. He had supported his parents and younger brothers and sisters for years, turning in all his wages, so that on occasion he was compelled to walk to work. His mother was a hopeless drunkard and his father was becoming one. Both of them had become indifferent to the needs of the children, so much so that his boy had been driven to take money from his father's porkets to buy food for them.

A check-up further revealed that his work record was good and that his employer, who had an inkilling of his struggle, was anxious to help him. In a few hours enough information was collected, with the aid of the exchange, to rescue the boy from predicament. Social workers say that the process of obtaining background material on cases has become so involved and expensive that much of the important work of family rehabilitation would be greatly hampered, particularly in the field of psychiatric case work, were it not for the facilities of the exchange. Repeated cross-questioning of an individual is now not necessary.

A SECRET DISCOVERED.

A case in point is that of a woman who applied for a reservation in a maternity hospital. She needed free service, and her name was registered with the exchange in the ordinary way. The check-up revealed that she had previously been in a State institution for the insane, a fact which would necessitate extreme care and intelligence in the handling of her case. This patient passed in due course through the hands of several persons—doctors, nurses, social workers—who were all informed as to her history, but never told her that they knew.

The present exchange represents a consolidation of two similar organizations, one started in New York in 1882 by the Charity Organization Society and the other in Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in 1879. In 1930 the two were conbined under the direction of a committee representing the social agencies. The exchange has no endowment and raises no funds by public appeal. Its only source of income is the service charges paid by the member agencies.

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Our Bangalore Letter

ADVISORY BODY FOR RELIEF MEASURES

Govt. Regulation Reacts Unfavourably

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, July 22

A committee of officials and non officials to make a rapid enquiry into the extent to which the fall in prices of agricultural produce in recent years has affected the resources, debt obligation and credit facilities of the land-owning and cultivating classes in different parts of the State and to report upon the nature and extent of the assistance that may be given to relieve them from the difficulties caused by the present depression after an examination of the several measures suggested in this behalf and having in view the present financial conditions of the State, has been constituted by the Government of Mysore.

RELIEF REGULATION.

"The fall in prices of agricultural produce in the State since the year 1931 has affected the prosperity of the ryot population and although the effects of the fall have been to some extent counteracted by fairly good harvests" the Government order, directing the appointment of the Committee issued to-day says "the situation has been one of considerable anxiety and Government have been closely watching it. Several measures of relief have been sanctioned in order to ease the situation for the ryots as far as possible. But Government were unable to accept the suggestions made in the Representative Assembly and the Council for a general percentage reduction of the Land Revenue assessment. The Government considered that such a measure was scarcely feasible in the present condition of the State's finances and that while it would involve a serious loss of revenue to the State, its benefits to the small land-holders would not be appreciable. The Government, therefore, preferred to adopt a policy of discriminating relief in the nature of (a) grant of remissions on a liberal scale in tracts which suffered from a failure of crops coinciding with the slump in prices, (b) relaxation of coersive presses for the collection of revenue as far as possible, etc. At the same time, it was felt that concessions in the matter of revenue collections alone would not go a long way to help the agricultural classes and that the assistance which they needed must be in regard to the repayment of debts, particularly mortgage debts It was therefore ordered that the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation which had previously been in force in a few taluks should be extended to the whole State."

URGE FOR COMMITTEE.

"At the recent session of the Legislative Council (June 1934) several non-official members urged that the revenue concessions sanctionec by the Government were inadequate and that the extension of the Agricultural Relief Regulation had reacted unfavourably on the credit of the agricultural classes and the suggestion was made that "a Committee might be appointed to advice the Government as to further measures of relief to the ryots in the present period of depression. It has all along been the intention of Government to subject this question to a fresh examination in the event of the depression continuing much longer and they are therefore pleased to accept the suggestion that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed for the purpose."

The Government in their order observe that they will be glad if the committee's report is submitted to them before the end of November 1934.

JAP-TENNIS PLAYERS TO TOUR

"Stars" To Visit Java, India And Australia This Year

Several Japanese tennis stars are expected to be sent to Java India, and Australia during this year according to an announcement by the Japan Tennis Association which has received many invitations from abroad.

According to the authorities of the Association two student net stars will be despatched to Java this summer together with two others to Formosa, and two each to India and Australia will be sent some time during the fall. It is also reported that invitation from Shanghai will be refused due to several unfavorable terms

INSIDE OSAKA'S GREAT COTTON MILLS

American Visitor Impressed By Efficiency Of Japan's High-Speed Women Workers

Osaka is the economic metropolis of Japan, the city and its suburbs having attained a population of 2,800,000 in the last few decades. Located on an inland sea, half an hour by railroad from Kyoto, the historic capital and centre of the arts, and twenty minutes from Kobe, its great port, Osaka interested me profoundly, writes Mr. Jules Sauerwein in the "New York Times."

My guide was M. Inabata, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with whom I discussed Japanese politics, and the relations of Japan with China. "It is a hard thing to say," he remarked. "But at times it has seemed impossible to come to any understanding with China." Turning from China Mr. Inabata considered the subject of Japan's foreign trade invasion and the reaction of her rivals in commerce.

"Do you not suffer from the increasing hostility against your lowcost manufacturings?" I asked.

"Yes, we recognize this movement and are trying to deveop our home markets. But just as we have a surplus production, so we have to deal with countries trying to keep us down. For four or five years America has been flooding the world with her products, and no one has protested. To-day everybody is up in arms against us because all are suffering from the depression. We are going to try, as far as possible, to decrease the distance between our prices and those of our compititors and to regulate our exports. The government has the right to modify tariffs without recourse to Parliament.

REGULATING EXPORTS

"We are working out a new regulation; in each branch we are allowing only the export of good quality merchandise, thus regulating production so as not to submerge other nations. Finally we are enforcing a kind of agreement at home to limit and control the movement of products to foreign countries."

If I had left Osaka without seeing one of the great cotton mills, my hasty picture of Japan would have lacked one of its principal scenes. No doubt other industries play their part in the formidable drive for exports which is making Japan at the same time both frantic and vulnerable, but cotton is the most important. Thanks to cotton Japan is staying on good terms with the United States, of which it is important customer. But cotton is frightening England's faltering industries, those of Holland which have been hurt by the depression, as have, to some degree, those of the whole world. The Japanese army and navy exist mainly to protect its cotton goods industry. This is the chief reliance of Japanese power now that the natural silk industry is declining.

I carried a letter to the manager of the largest Osaka factory of the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company. This firm owns 130 mills in Japan and employs 210,000 workers. I went over the mill, located on the outskirts of Tsumori, which employs 1,600 young girls and 190 men, generally skilled workers.

"First of all," the manager told me, "I shall show you how our girls live. So much has been heard about forced labour in Japan and about the martyrlike existence which we force upon our workers that I wish to let you form your own opinion."

HOW THE GIRLS LIVE

There are eleven large one-story buidings, separated by gardens and spacious courts. About 150 girl workers live in each. The bedrooms, as in all Japanese houses, have wooden floors covered with thick matting. At night the girls take the mattresses and the covers out of the big closets, and sleep at least as comfortably as they would in their own homes. When we arrived, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the girls had just bathed and one could see on all sides groups of chubby little women dressed in multi-coloured kimonos hastening toward the dining room.

"You see," the manager said, "the shift which is going off duty has worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, eight hours and a half taking into account the half-hour rest at noon. These girls have fifteen free hours before them; they have bathed and have changed their clothes. In the workshops they dress in Western fashion; the kimono indicates that they are at leisure.

"Another shift works from 7 in the morning until 4 P. M. and a third from 2 in the afternoon to 11 at night. Naturally, these shifts are changed and one substituted for the other every two weeks."

"What do these girls earn?"

MONEY FOR PLEASURES

"They have bed, board, light and heat; we furnish them with matresses, covers, baths and soap. We feed them, and I believe sufficiently well, for fifteen sen (about 5 cents) a day, which is deducted from their wages. They have on an average 65 sen (about 20 cents) a day for their clothes and amusements, because they are free to go out from 5 to 9 o'clock if they wish. These wages are considered adequate because on an average they spend only 3 yen (about 90 cents) a month and send their families the rest, which is a little more than 15 yen (dol. 4.50). They stay here only from three to five years; after that they either go home or marry."

For two hours I went back and forth in the huge mill buildings. There was one room where 700 weavers were busy at the immense machines for washing and spinning, which made the air vibrate with their deafening rumbling. What struck me the most was to see so few workers.

"That," said the manager, "is one of the reasons for our progress. One girl is enough to oversee twenty weaving machines and in the spinning mills the works of 800 spindles devolves upon two overseers."

A HIGH-SPEED WORKER

I stopped to look at the spectacle: the little woman with her hair covered by a white cotton cap to protect it from the dust and to keep it from being caught in the cogwheels. One could see her closely followig the two great batteries of bobbins caught in a dizzily rhythmical movement: she had the cold eye of a captain inspecting his company, although she found time to give us a profound salute. She could not afford to lose her head for a single instant.

"They are wonderful," the manager remarked, "but do not think that the work is difficult; it is simply a question of attention and quickness of eye; there is no danger and no effort."

Nevertheless it seemed to be a singular effort to watch more than 800 spindles for eight hours and a half in an atmosphere of humidity and heat maintained by the vaporizers.

In the neighbouring rooms, which are devoted to weaving, the uproar is deafening and the air is steamy. One young girl is assigned to the care of twenty great machines. It is true that everything is automatic, and that it is necessary only from time to time to replace the bobbin from which the thread has run off. The girl never seemed to be hurried.

NEW JAPAN-MADE MACHINE

In the combing, washing and other departments, the manager pointed out that Japanese machines have little by little taken the place of English ones. "We are proud of our new machines," he said; "they are giving us a much higher return."

A few mintues later, in his office he showed me samples of cambric, as fine as linen; dowry pieces destined for the Indies.

When my automobile had taken me back to Osaka, I had a kind of Apocalyptic vision.

I saw on one side a stout Lancashire worker, nourished on roast beef and thirsty for beer; on the other hand, a little Japanese girl with her eyes following the movement of 800 spindles, serious and at the same time smiling. It seemed to me that these two symbolic figures grew immeasurably, that each commanded fleets and armies, and that the world waited—however humorous and paradoxical the idea may seem—to see the great Englishman and the little Japanese girl fight it out on land and sea.

18 MONTHS' JAIL FOR NAGPUR LABOUR LEADER

NAGPUR, July 25.

Mr Jaimant, Labour Leader, was sentenced to-day by Mr. Beohar, First Class Magistrate, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of delivering seditious speech on May 29, in the course of which, it was alleged, he hinted the use of violence by workmen against police and applauded the violence of Sardar Bhagat Singh and the Bombay strikers.

In sentencing the Magistrate remarked that the accused's speech was very vitriolic and required a deterrent sentence.—United Press.

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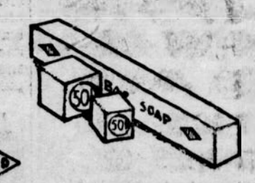

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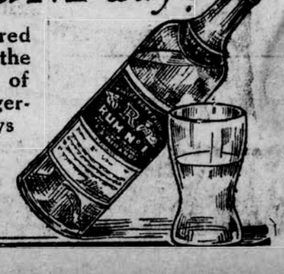

BACK TO SIMPLICITY AND SAFETY IN OUR HEALING METHODS

ASPRO DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

GREAT men are simple in their methods. The greatest physicians, for instance, advocate simplicity in healing—meaning by "simplicity" that the method used should work in close harmony with natural laws and deal with causes instead of effects. The COSTLY way is generally the WRONG way. Complex things are generally complex because they are based on fundamental errors. The right thing is a simple thing. This, in a nutshell, is why 'ASPRO', the remarkable medicine tablet, has proved of such benefit to mankind. It is simple—powerful—effective—it acts on the causes of pain and by so doing removes the pain and enables the patient again to work in harmony with the great natural laws that will lead to the continuance of sound health.

FIRST AID FOR MOTHERS

Most children are subject to Toothache, Earache, Colds and sudden bursts of Temperature. 'ASPRO' can be safely given to children so affected. It will soothe the pain away and quickly reduce Temperature.

HOW TO GIVE 'ASPRO' TO THE KIDDIES

Two simple methods of giving 'ASPRO' to the kiddies are: (a) with a little milk; or (b) break the tablet up and administer in a teaspoonful of jam. The dose is: children 3 to 6 years, 1/2 tablet: 6 to 14 years, 1 tablet: 14 to 18 years, 1 1/2 tablets. 'ASPRO' like any other medicine should not be given to babies under 3 years of age without medical advice.

'ASPRO' THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA OF HEALING AND PAIN CONQUEST

BAD THROAT AND HEADACHES GO.. WORK A PLEASURE"

c/o Perry's, Madder Road, Brakpan.

Dear Sirs,

I have been suffering from a very bad throat and so severe headaches, and my whole system seemed to be out of order. I felt so depressed many a day that I could not do my work, but for the last three weeks I have been taking 'ASPRO' and the change is wonderful and my work is a pleasure.

I can recommend 'ASPRO' as a safe and sure remedy.

Yours faithfully,
B. SWANEPOEL (Miss)

INSTANT RELIEF. WHERE ASPIRIN AND POWDERS FAILED

75 Kimberley Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg.

Dear Sirs,

I am writing a few words of thanks for what your wonderful 'ASPRO' has done for me. I have suffered for three years with headache and could not get relief. I have tried aspirins and headache powders, but got no relief. But thanks to 'ASPRO' I had instant relief. I will never be without a box of 'ASPRO' in my house.

Yours sincerely,
W. GREEN (Mrs.)

CHEMIST WARDS OFF MALARIA

Dear Sirs,—I am an analytical chemist and was in business in Sydney for many years.

I am at present in the Solomon Islands where Malaria is very prevalent, and I can assure you I have warded off many an attack by the use of 'ASPRO' Tablets in myself and others, also given great relief in bad cases of Malaria and hastened recovery. They are a great advantage over quinine in that they are pleasant to take, and have none of the nerve-racking or deafening effect which almost invariably accompany the taking of any quantity of quinine.

My experience with 'ASPRO' is large, and during a prospecting tour through the Northern Territory of Australia, I and others with me took 'ASPRO' frequently, and none of us ever had one day's illness from Fever or Influenza.

Had I been without 'ASPRO' I would have probably been laid up with Malaria.

I am, Believe me, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. BERRY.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Dull And Quiet

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta July 20:—

JUTE

Very dull and quiet conditions have prevailed in our market. The Hessian market has displayed a weak tone as the demand from U. S. America continues to fall off. The Plate does not show much interest though we are expecting that the seasonal demand from that direction is bound to assert itself. The stocks in America continue to mount up for the last four months and hence the nervousness in our manufactured goods market becomes more pronounced. The raw commodity market is an eye-sore to the bulls in our market as the prices decline from day to day. There are periodical ups but the same have proved to be short lived in view of bearish pressure. It has become apparent now that there is something wrong with the state of affairs in Balers' Association which has unnerved the bulls and hence the chaotic condition of the market. In the stock exchange market, the speculative counter Howrah after displaying a thorough steadiness all throughout the week round Rs. 50/6 dropped down to Rs. 49/12 at the close of the period under review. There were narrow fluctuations during the early part of the week and at one time Howrah touched the peak price of Rs. 50/12 but the extreme weakness in the cognate markets could not sustain the steadiness in our market and the price dropped down to 49/10. Kamarhatty on rumour of Rs. 15 dividend fell back to Rs. 517 Kanknarrah ranged between 462 and 465 Kinnison deals were reported round 610. Kelvin were no better than 530. Anglo-India came to business around 360. Bally Jute were quoting 162 at the close. Belvedere and Budge Budge were quoting 348 and 310 respectively Cheviot were done at 205 and Orient were quoting 197. Naihati were done at 385 and Union 423. Dalhousie and Standard were quoting 335 and 310 respectively. Gourepore were quoting 455. Other shares of higher denominations were quoting five points lower as the market tone at the close was extremely weak. In Ten Rupee denominations shares Clive hovered round 28, National 22/4, Hukumchand 13/14, Adamjee 10 Birla 9/8, Northbrook 43/8 Nudden 29/4 Empire 35 Presidency 5/7, Craig 1/2. Waverley 1/14 Nine porter Hessians closed at 8/6 and Baled Jute 21/4.

COTTON

There was little more doing in this section and the rates were a trifle steadier. Kesoram were quoting 3/14, Dunbar Cotton ordinary were marked up to 126 to close at 122 and Bowreah at 205.

COAL

It seems the market has not yet given up hopes of a revival of the restriction scheme. The whole process is reduced to just like flogging the dead horse. As time goes on more dissenssions in the trade concerned come to the lime light. It is therefore prudent not to dabble in this kind of investment. Those who are victims should take time by the forelock and unload their present commitments. After a sag last week, the sellers were rather reserved and the rates of popular stocks hardened up a bit. Burrakur moved up to 13/4 from 12/10. Bengal Coal were no better than 226. Burra Dhemo were available at 4/8. Equitable were quoting 21/12. Other small priced shares were a shade steadier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section sugar shares were firm. Cawnpore were taken at Rs. 31 Balarampur were steady round 14/12. Samastipur were done at 9/8, New Savan 12/12. Murray Brewery were steady at 175. In Engineering section there was very little doing. Indian Iron and Steel were quoting 5/15, Bengal Iron 3/10. Indian Standard Wagon ordinary were done at 45 x.d. Marshalls were quoting 1/2. B. I. Corporation ordinary were firm at 1/10. Burma Corporation had buyers at 1/10. Ivan Jones were reposted at 2/8. Calcutta Landing and Shipping were reported at 11 Hooghly flour were done at Rs. 13 Titaghur Paper ordinary were done at 17/4. Triton Insurance were reported at 198. Bengal Telephone ordinary were done at 16 (old).

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 3 3
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 12 7½
Turner and Newall	2 6 3
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 7½
Attock Oil	0 11 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 13 6
Electric Supply Corporation	4 0 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	0 15 9
Beira Railways	0 10 0
County of London Elec Supply ord.	2 17 6
Marconi International Marine	1 9 0
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 3 9
General Electric Ord	2 5 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 3 9
L. & N. E. Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref.	32 10 0
International Railways of C. America	dol. 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantations	1 13 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 2 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 2 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 15 0.14% p. a.

Market steady but business restricted.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

London, July 25.

Rubber—Tendency slightly easier affected by general adverse sentiments in commodity markets America; favour purchases any decline.

Jan-Mar. 7 5/16 7 7/16
April-June 7 7/16 7 9/16
July-Sept. 7 5/8 7 3/4
Copper £29-8-9.
Tin £232-5-0

Indian And Japanese Yarn Prices Improve

MARKET FIRM WITH A FAIRLY ACTIVE DEMAND

MANCHESTER YARN NEGLECTED

Bombay, July 25

The Yarn market has remained firm and fairly active during the whole past week with prices showing an improving tendency alround, particularly in Indian and Japanese yarns. Cotton prices have also remained very steady and the sharp rise experienced during the past few days has been well maintained. There have been increased enquiries from almost all consuming centres and several offers have been received but most of them have been turned down by our mills on account of prices being found much too low for acceptance. The actual business resulting therefore has not been very large. The undertone however has remained very steady and prices have been showing gradual improvement particularly in medium and fine counts. Reports from Southern India are more encouraging and there have been considerable enquiries from almost all important consuming centres in the South and during the week a fairly large business has been done for that part of the country. In the North however, improvement is not yet so marked and dealers and consumers have been marking time and have been watching further developments. Calcutta has been also showing improvement in demand but it is rather too slow and the prices offered are not yet acceptable to our Mills in many cases. Reports from Rangoon go to show that there are not sufficient stocks in that important market but owing to higher prices quoted by our Mills they have been buying only cheap grade yarns particularly in Waste yarns and twofolds. In Central India, Marwar, and Karnatak, districts, business continues rather slack and moderate sales have been arranged in cheap grade yarns only in as much as the weavers do not show inclination to pay higher prices. On the whole, demand for all kinds of yarns has been showing steady improvement and whilst sales continue to be limited the undertone is more encouraging than for the last several weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS

Owing to sharp rise in cotton prices, business in Manchester yarns seems to be rather out of question at the moment on account of further improvement in prices of Manchester yarns alround. Competition from Shanghai and Japanese yarns is as keen as before and sales of Manchester yarns therefore are more or less neglected.

JAPANESE YARNS

Moderate improvement continues in this class of yarns particularly in Gr' Single and twofold yarns as well as in Mercerized yarns and turnover during the week has been fairly satisfactory. Speculative activities in Mercerized yarns have been indeed very large not only in Bombay but also at Madras and Calcutta and wide fluctuations have been taking place almost every day. Japanese Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices in sympathy with the recent advance in cotton and fresh forward business has been on a moderate scale only. The undertone however is very steady and prices are more inclined to improve further. Sampin have fluctuated rather heavily in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange has remained slightly easy at the close.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week. Demand for Syndicate yarn continues moderate and sales have been very limited. In case of 150s Bright as well as Dull Lustered yarns, there have been only limited arrivals of Syndicate qualities and most of them are absorbed by the Trade immediately on arrival. In case of other Deniers however particularly in Coarse Deniers, sales continue rather slack at the moment. As regards Japanese yarns, forward quotations are nominally unchanged and dealers do not show any interest in forward business at present on account of heavy stocks. It is reported that prices in consuming districts have been declining on account of large stocks and continued heavy arrivals. The market is practically overbought and prices are more inclined to decline further. The future tone of the market is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Our Mills have been showing rather firm attitude on account of recent sharp advance in cotton and increased enquiries from almost all consuming districts. Some of the local mills have made fairly good sales in coarse counts at somewhat higher prices whereas others have been quoting still higher and have been awaiting better opportunities. It is further reported that several upcountry mills have also raised their prices and have been able to effect sales of their yarns for forward deliveries. The progress of monsoon has continued to remain more or less satisfactory throughout the whole country so far, and the outlook in yarn seems to be more hopeful.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

(Messrs. Gangadhar Wamau and Co.)
Indore, July 25

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 15
Linseed Rs. 23 24
Lintal Rs. 14 15
Gram Rs. 16 17
Cotton seed Rs. 9 10
Oil cakes Rs. 13 15
Moog (Green) Rs. 15 17
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 11
Maka Rs. 5 6
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 9/4
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs 10/8
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2/12
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton S as to 1/4, Bharmal 7 as to 1, Chandara Brand 8 1/2 as to 1/12, Otur Brand, 7 as to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 123
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 138
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ord) 113
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 86
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd 110
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 50
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Banks Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Bank o. Indore Ltd 24
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 57/12

COTTON FIRM BLAMES WEATHER

Exchange Restrictions Restrict Business

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following supplement to their daily market report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures market have been as under:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May.
New York 18/7/34	13.40	13.49	13.58
New York 25/7/34	12.91	13.05	13.09
	—.49	—.44	—.49
	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 17/7/34	6.80	6.80	6.80
Liverpool 25/7/34	6.64	6.65	6.64
	—.16	—.15	—.16

We must as usual blame the weather for fluctuations in the markets. Rumours of rains in Texas, partially confirmed, bought about a general fall in prices during the week. Speculative buying was largely responsible for the rise in prices and profit-taking from weak holders, supplemented by Southern selling in New York, did not encourage the trade to support prices. The unsettled political conditions in Europe for the time being have shaken the confidence of many bulls as it is feared that these conditions might lead to a considerably reduced consumption by Central European Mills.

GOLD BLOC.

Bombay Mills, working on the assumption of a continued decline, are buying sparingly, but the basis for staple cotton, especially East African, has hardened. Of the far East markets, Japan has continued her policy of spasmodic buying, while China shows little interest. Exchange restrictions in Germany remain severe and in spite of our favourable parity the few enquiries coming from the Continent have resulted in but limited business. Advices from Europe seem to indicate that the Gold Bloc countries may be forced to abandon the Gold Standard in the near future, and the subsequent upheavals with its managed monetary systems is bound to place further restrictions on Exchange operations.

CROP CONDITION.

Reports from upcountry indicate that field work is well advanced, but some districts, including Berar, would welcome further rains at the present time. In spite of an increased acreage, it is as yet too early to indicate the certainty of an increase on last year's yield, as the critical period in the growth of the plant still lies ahead.

Given continued rain in Texas the market is likely to decline from present levels, but we would advise purchases of New Crop Broach or Oomra, as American legislators have pledged themselves, possibly by further inflationary measures, to a programme of high commodity prices.

POCKET MONEY FOR POOR CHILDREN

L.C.C. Formulates Scheme For Residential Schools

Children in special residential schools who either have no parents or whose parents are destitute are to be given pocket money by the L.C.C., according to the "News Chronicle."

In the past pocket money has not been regarded as a public expense incidental to maintenance. Some children have been allowed a few pence to spend under the "merit" money system.

Since the L.C.C. have assumed the rights of parents over many of these children, they believe there is no legal bar to the granting of pocket-money, even though they are being maintained under the Education Act. The cost will be £350 a year.

The L.C.C. is also prepared to award prizes on a more generous scale. Until March this year all prizes had been in abeyance since 1931.

MONSOON DANGERS

Floods, with their damage and destruction to life and property, are not the only danger during the monsoon. There is also the unseen and often unrealised danger of lowered resistance. Rain and damp impair your strength and vitality—make you readily susceptible to the attack of colds, chills, malaria, bronchitis and other ailments.

That is why Rowntree's Cocoa is particularly beneficial during monsoon weather. It is not only a delicious, stimulating beverage, but it builds you up; it creates reserves of strength and energy that enable you to withstand infection.

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DEATH PENALTY IN BENGAL

Howard League Protests Against Dangerous Provisions Of Cr. L. A. Act

The following letter is published in the "Manchester Guardain":

Sir,—Several weeks ago you published a letter addressed by the Howard League to the Secretary of State for India in which the League protested against the provisions of the recent Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act whereby the carrying of arms, in certain instances, was made a capital offence. To this letter a formal acknowledgment only was received from the India Office, but Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, has most courteously sent a full and reasoned reply to a similar letter of protest addressed to him by our vice-chairman, Miss Margery Fry, on beralf of the Howard League. As the matter is one of first importance and in view of your publication of our letter to the India Office I shall be most grateful if you can give the hospitality of your columns to th's letter and to that of Sir John Anderson.

The Howard League can only repeat its original condemnation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act for its extension of the death penalty, which experience has branded as ineffective in the war against violent crime, even as in the eyes of the more civilised communities of to-day it is branded as a barbarous anachronism. It welcomes, however, the important assurance given by Sir John Anderson that "it is inconceivable that a death sentence would be passed save in a very grave case of a person taken red-handed on the point of committing a murderous outrage." They trust that the Bengal Courts will interpret the new Act in th's spirit; but they cannot forbear to point out that if this were the intention of the Bengal Legislature the extension of the death penalty would appear to be totally unnecessary, even on the basis of the argument used in its support, for it is clear that anyone liable to be sentenced to death in the circumstances indicated by Sir John Anderson's letter was, in any event, ready to risk the death penalty even under the law as it stood before the passing of th's Act.—Yours, etc.

Cicely M. Craven, Hon. Secretary the Howard League for Penal Reform

Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Victoria Street, London, C.W. 1, June 25.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S LETTER.

In the course of his letters to Miss Fry, sent from Government House, Darjeeling, on April 18, Sir John Anderson wrote:

I am sorry to learn from your letter of the 22nd March that the Howard League have been disturbed by some of the provisions of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of this year. But, while I of course recognize that, having regard to the principles to which the Howard League have given their adherence, they must look upon any extension of the scope of capital punishment as a retrograde measure I hope to be able to convince you that the position with regard to the recent Act is not so bad, even from the standpoint of the League, as you have supposed.

It is not correct to say that the new Act "makes the possession of weapons 'with intent to use them for terrorist crimes' a capital offence." . . . The extreme penalty is limited to the case of a person found with arms or explosives in circumstances pointing to an intention to commit murder As in all cases in India, the penalty is within the discretion of the court; and it is inconceivable that a death sentence would be passed save in a very grave case of a person taken red-handed on the point of committing a murderous outrage. . . . It must surely be admitted that the moral guilt of a person who goes out to commit a murder and is only prevented by some fortunate accident from carrying out his purpose is not less than that of an actual murderer. Does the law at home, as it applies to cases of constructive murder, under the doctrine of common intention, rest on any better foundation? Secondly, the inclusion of the death penalty will undoubtedly give an added sense of security to that section of the community which lives under the threat of terrorist outrage: I have in mind, for example, the European non-official community of Chittagong who the other day were only saved from a most dastardly bomb attack by the alertness of a police officer. Lastly, the extension of the death penalty to the carrying of arms, even in the very limited circumstances described, is calculated to set people thinking and to bring home to parents and guardians the extreme gravity of the position into which a number of these young men are being led by the pernicious influence of the terrorist leaders We hope in this way that the provision may operate as a deterrent, and on that ground alone we think it is fully justified.

I of course know very well that excessive severity often defeats itself, but I do not think that that danger is present here in view of the limitation to which I have referred and of the fact that any death sentence passed will have to be confirmed by the High Court. I am assured, moreover, that experience in India does not afford any support for the view that the existence of the death penalty renders witnesses more unwilling to testify.

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Our Ajmer Letter

INQUIRY COMMITTEE CENSURED

Vested Interests In Background

(From: Our Correspondent)

AJMER July 22.

Great secrecy is being maintained regarding the nature and subject matter of the explanation submitted by the Ajmer Municipality to the Local Government calling upon them to show cause why the Municipality should not be superseded. It is understood that their reply covers more than 150 type-script foolscap pages, and makes an interesting reading matter.

PUBLIC MEETING

Citing the forces which created the two public meetings held against the Municipality and other representations received by the Local Government making serious allegations and maladministrations against the Municipality which caused the Inquiry Committee to be set up, and on whose findings was based the notice, the reply states that the whole concern was engineered and got up by interested persons, who were anxious to see the present Municipal Committee suspended and humiliated.

The reply is also understood to have invited attention to the conditions prevailing in Ajmer prior to and at the time when the inquiry committee was constituted and also the procedure adopted by it and to have quoted facts and to throw light on the circumstances under which the municipality carried on its duties.

The explanation cites names of prominent witnesses, who censured the municipality to the Inquiry committee and whose evidence should have been rejected, and even if a reference were made even at this time when the atmosphere was charged with rumours of the impending supersession of the committee it would be found that more than 90 per cent of the voters would declare in favour of the continuance of the present committee.

BELIEF OF APPROVAL.

The explanation further asserts that in the absence of any warning or advice whatever in the past showing their disapproval of the present municipal administration, the municipality was taken into the belief that the Local Government approved of the way in which they discharged their duties.

Remarking on the procedure adopted by the Inquiry committee, the municipality observes that they failed to understand the principles which guided them in the matter of the selection of the various witnesses Ex-municipal commissioners and those who against the municipality were called while sitting municipal councillors and other respectable citizens were ignored. If this had been done certainly things may have been different

LOAN NOT SANCTIONED.

The reply concludes by stating the insanitary condition of the town is attributed to the absence of a good drainage system and inadequate water-supply, and thrust the blame on the Government for not sanctioning the loan applied for the purpose, years ago.

BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Gandhi Seva Sena Collects Rs. 30,000

The Hon. Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

The following is the further list of donors to the Bihar Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 29,110-5-6.

Proceeds from the sale of Song Books in connection with Sjt. Meghani's performance on 24-3-34 Rs. 51-10; In loving memory of Goolan from "J" Rs. 50; In loving memory of Baby Adul A. Contractor (collected by himself in his box) Rs. 50; Bai Aimai R. D. Dinshaw Rs. 50; Proceeds from the Swadeshi Bazaar held at Panchgani in May Rs. 20; Sjt. K. G Desai Rs. 15; Box collection at Madhav Bag from 10-6-34 to 12-7-34 Rs. 7-11-10 1/2; Box collection at the Swadeshi Rs. 5-9-6; Sjt. Tulsidas Bhagwandas Rs. 5; Box collection at Arya Bhuvan Hindu Refreshment House, (Fort) Rs. 4-12-6; Box collection at Vasant Bhuvan Hindu Refreshment (Fort) Rs. 2-6-6; Box collection at Nar Narayan and Samudri Mata Temples Rs. 2; Box collection at Madhav Bag (Cows.) Rs. 0-5-10 1/2.

Monthly:—Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata (July) Rs. 500; 'Self-Reliance' (June and July) Rs. 200; J A D Naoroji, Esq, (July and August) Rs. 200; H S Captain Esq. (July Rs. 100; M S Captain Esq, (July) Rs. 100; Mrs Jayagavri Kanuga (May to July) Rs. 75; P N (July) Rs. 50; A Hindu Brother (July) Rs. 25; Mrs G M S Captain (July) Rs. 20; Smt Dhirajben Mehta (June, July) Rs. 16; Smt Saubhagyavati Dani (May to July) Rs. 15; Mrs Banubai Billimoria (July) Rs. 10; Messrs Anandkar Bros. (June and July) Rs. 10; In loving memory of Sjt. Kanaiyalal Parekh (June, July) Rs. 10; Miss B Wagle (June and July) Rs. 8; A Parsi Sister (May to July) Rs. 6; Sjt. Bhimbhai P Desai (May to July) Rs. 6; Smt Laxmibai Sane (May to July) Rs. 6; Staff of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School (June and July) Rs. 6; Hindi Street Sangathan, Dadar Branch, (June) Rs. 5; Smt Vijiben Vora (June and July) Rs. 4; Seth Vithaldas Chunilal Jariwalla (June) Rs. 5; Sjt K D Jaoker (June and July) Rs. 4; Sjt A V Vengsarker (June and July) Rs. 4; Sjt. V G Bole (June and July) Rs. 4, and bank's interest Rs. 9-2.

Total Rs. 30,772-15-9.

Girl Workers Of Japan

Traditional Contempt For Woman Still Stands In Way Of Their Getting Their Dues From Employers Of Labour

If you stand in the neighbourhood of Tokyo Station at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning or at 4 or 5 in the afternoon, perhaps you will be surprised to see an endless stream of girls mixed with salaried men and Government officials, running out of or, according to the hour of the day into the station to or from the Marunouchi district, the business centre of Tokyo. Individually, they all look innocent and happy, yet in the eyes of students of Sociology or Labour Problem, they constitute an extremely delicate problem—that is, "the woman labour in Japan, writes the "Japan Times."

Essentially speaking, there is little difference between the manual labour and the brain work, both of which are under the same rule as "human goods" in the present system of society, but from the practical point of view, it is preferable to deal with the two separately. Thus here the status quo of business women in Japan will be briefly sketched.

The advent of business women in Japan, who saw the light by virtue of the spread of education among the female sex, was welcomed as an emancipation of the woman from the slave-like position they had to endure for a long time past For, according to the reasoning of Feminists, the subjugation of women is the result of their economic dependence upon men. But nowadays, when Capitalism has developed so high in its stage, business women have entirely lost their former progressive significance, and in being driven to the labour market by the sheer necessity of livelihood, are quite the same with female workers in factories.

2 MILLIONS IN BUSINESS OFFICES.

Business women in Japan are, according, to the last census in 1930, more than 2,000,000 in number, which represents an increase of more than double in ten years when compared with 800,000 at the first census in this country in 1920. The following table shows in what direction how many women are employed, Commerce, 417,000; financing and insurance business, 3,000; officials of Government and local communities, 30,000; business of coming in direct contact with customers, 523,000; educational work, 166,000, religious work, 34,000; medical work, 62,100, clerical work, 38,000; writers and artists 14,000; household employees, 719,000; others, 87,020.

The above figure is complied in accordance with the rough estimate of the last census in 1930 Since that time their number has been ever on the increase. It is true that as a result of the increase of the unemployed, a tendency has been under foot to check the female advance into the educational work in primary and secondary schools, but the woman has such fields of her own as nursing and midwifery, in which is seen a high rate of increase in number. This highest rate of increase, however, is shared by shop girls in department stores and cafe waitresses. The former was 7,000 in number in seven department stores in Tokyo and Osaka in 1930, and their number will be pretty larger at present than that of 1930. The latter is a comparatively recent arrival but their number in 1933 in the two big cities of Tokyo and Osaka alone amounted to more than 50,000.

Thus business women have been constantly on the increase but in general they are very ill-paid, which gives rise to many a problem. The municipal authorities, of Tokyo investigated in 1931 the motive of employment of typists, office girls and shop girls, the result of which showed that 61.12 per cent of those investigated had been driven to employment by the poverty of their homes, and 60 per cent had received only the compulsory education. According to the same investigagation. 85.30 per cent had been given the starting salary of 30 yen a month, but it is evident they have almost no chance of getting their salary raised when we learn that their average salary had been 30.75 yen.

AVERAGE EARNINGS.

The average salary of chief employment is as follows:—

Kind of employment	Nos investigated	Average monthly salary
Typists	1.036	Y40.46
Telephone girls	814	35.75
Charwomen	226	34.57
Female clerks	3,695	34.22
Shop girls	2,322	28.91
Elevator girls	104	26.66
Gundes	145	25.76
Restaurant waitresses	710	23.91
Office girls	569	21.95

Maid servants or household employees, who in number stands first in the list of business women, received ten years ago the average salary of 15 yen a month, but at present their salary is only 9.50 yen. Moreover they are under a feudal treatment, and the attempts for the improvement of their status have been made by some women's organizations without obtaining any measurable result up to the present.

Judging from the above figures it may be said that the so-called business women are such semi-independent women who, being unable to live independently, live in most cases with their parents and offering some portion of their income for living expenses to their parents, make barely soul and body together.

It is true that in Japan there are some "higher grade" business women such as lady-physicians, musicians actresses, teachers, Government officials who get comparatively good income and are no more "semi-independent." Those higher grade business women, however are very small in number, representing only 20 per cent of the whole business women in Japan. Moreover, though they are well paid than their sisters in the ordinary business, yet compared with the male of their grade, they receive very much less.

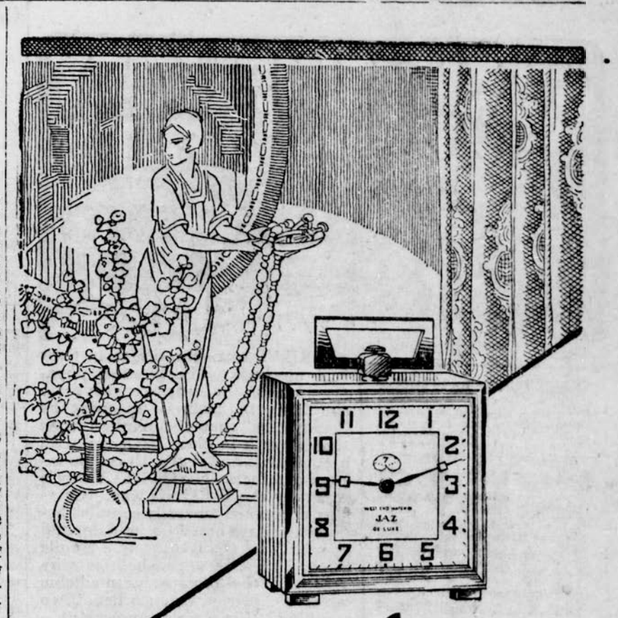
For example, the highest and average salaries of the female teachers in primary schools are 120 and 49 yen respectively, while those of their male colleagues are 260 and 69 yen respectively. This tendency is found much or less among any other branch of business women. This is partly because of low efficiency of women resulting from the low standard of education, and partly because of the traditional contempt toward women, which is, in reality, the more dominant factor of the two. The endeavour for the acquisition for the famale "the same wage for the same work" with the male has been persistently made by many female and labour organizations, but the solution of this problem has been rendered extremely difficult owing to the existence of the economic condition under which the women are forced to work however low their salary may be.

NO ORGANISED MOVEMENT.

It is a matter of pity that in spite of many delicate problems to be solved, no organisations have been formed by the ordinary business women. The Government authorities also have taken no measures to cope with the situation except the establishment of the net of employment agencies for the ever-increasing female applicants for work. It is true that among the "higher grade" business women, many organizations including the National Association of Female Teachers in Primary Schools, the National Association of Female Teachers in Secondary Schools, Japan Lady-Physicians Society, Dai Nippon Midwives Society, Japan Female Reporters Club etc., are established, but none of them is able to launch a movement for the vindication of their rights.

The sole movement of business women on this line which is under way is that for the enactment of a Midwife Law with the elevation of the status of midwives as its aim. This movement was started three years ago by midwives but its aim not yet realized.

As business women in Japan are a comparatively recent arrival they are not paid due consideration yet and it will take a long time before they will be given their proper place in the national life of this country.



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Campaign Against Perils Of The Road

Safety First Association Has Evolved Code For Motorists, Cyclists And Pedestrians To Minimise Toll Of Life

A Safety Code for use in this country (based on that of Automobile Association in England) has now been prepared by the Safety First Association of India in consultation with the Western India Automobile Association and is offered to the public for their acceptance.

Advice To Motorists

1. ALWAYS BE COURTEOUS: The ability to move quickly involves additional responsibility.

Other people have a right to the road.

Keep a good look-out for children; they are apt to rush out unexpectedly.

Be considerate to the old and infirm.

2. STARTING: Before starting your car make sure that the brakes are in good working order.

3. SIGNALS: When you intend to stop, slow down or change direction, give the proper signal clearly and in good time.

Keep a sharp look-out for signals by traffic controls and for traffic signs and warning notices.

4. SPEED: Regulate your speed carefully at all times to suit the circumstances and the traffic, road, and weather conditions.

5. TURNING ROUND: Do not attempt to turn your vehicle in the road unless you can see that the road is clear for a good distance in both directions. To turn round, first reverse into a side road or entrance, if possible; you will then have a clear view of both traffic streams.

When turning to the right pull into the centre of the road early, after giving the appropriate signals and await your opportunity. This allows the traffic from the rear to pass on your left. Do not draw up to the near curb as a preliminary to turning to the right.

6. OVERTAKING: Never overtake unless you can see sufficiently far ahead to do so with safety. The brow of a steep hill, or the hump of a bridge conceals oncoming traffic as effectively as a sharp bend.

Do not overtake at cross roads or road junctions (except where there is a system of control such as a round-about, which may make it safe to do so?

After overtaking, return to the left side of the road, but with due regard to the convenience of the vehicles overtaken. Do not cut in.

The right hand side of the road belongs first to the oncoming traffic.

When overtaking a tram car, which is stationary or about to stop, watch carefully to see if passengers are intending to board or alight. Go slowly or stop as circumstances require.

When passing or overtaking pedestrians, cyclists or animals give them plenty of room. Be ready and able to pull up well within the distance which is clear to you.

When another driver wishes to overtake you, keep well to the left and, if the road is clear, signal him on. Never accelerate at such a moment.

7. FOLLOWING OTHER VEHICLES: Do not follow a tram car very closely; the track may be under repair and you may discover it too late.

Trams can stop very quickly and, if you are close behind and cannot see what is in front of them, you may not be able to stop in time.

If you are driving a motor bus or other vehicle in convoy, do not drive too close to the preceding vehicle. Leave ample space to allow an overtaking vehicle to draw in to the left, if necessary, before overtaking the next vehicle.

8. WHITE LINES: Look out for white lines and follow their instructions.

9. CORNERS AND BENDS: Keep close in to the left at all corners and bends leaving ample room for oncoming traffic.

10. CROSS ROADS AND ROAD JUNCTIONS: When approaching cross-roads, keep a sharp look-out and drive cautiously. You must give way to traffic approaching from your right. If you are on a minor road go dead slow.

11. LEVEL CROSSINGS: At Railway level crossings wait till both gates are open before attempting to cross. Do not attempt to change gear while between the gates.

12. NARROW LANES AND STREETS: Go slowly in narrow lanes and streets no matter how familiar the road may be to you.

13. PARKING CARS: Do not leave your vehicle stationary in such a position as to obstruct the view of other drivers.

Vehicles should not be left in close proximity to sharp bends or road junctions.

As far as possible, avoid leaving your car standing on an incline, but if you have to do it in such a position, turn your front wheels towards the kerb or the side of the road so that if the brakes are released the car will soon be brought to a standstill.

In approaching your destination, i.e. Office, Bungalow, etc., always try to do so from the left hand side so that your car is facing in the correct direction.

When parking alongside the kerb, park so that your car is facing in the correct direction.

14. LIGHTS: Head-lights should not be used unnecessarily.

At night, do not leave the vehicle standing with headlights on.

15. BREAKDOWN: If, at any time, your car breaks down pull in at once to the side of the road and carry out your repairs, causing as little inconvenience as possible to other traffic.

16. PETROL FILLING: When you are filling your tank with petrol, see that there are no naked lights about (including lighted cigarettes).

Overflowing carburettors and leaky joints should be attended to without delay.

17. MOTOR HORNS: Horns should be used as a warning of your approach and not as a threat or a means of attracting the attention of persons inside a building.

Never take it for granted that your warning has been heard.

Tips To Cyclists

1. ALWAYS BE COURTEOUS: Other people have a right to the road and fast moving traffic has a right to the centre of it.

Keep a good look out for children; they are liable to rush out unexpectedly. Be considerate to the old and infirm.

2. BRAKES: Never ride on cycles with doubtful brakes or on machines which may be defective in other ways.

3. LAMPS: Never ride at night without a lamp properly lighted, and have a rear reflector adjusted at the right angle.

4. CONTROL: The careful cyclist has his machine under perfect control at all times. He looks well ahead and anticipates obstructions. He is always on the alert and can stop quickly if an emergency occurs.

5. SIGNALS: Obey all traffic signals; they apply to you as much as to the other users of the road. The police can prosecute you for not obeying the signals and for disorganising traffic control.

When taking a turn give the correct signal sufficiently early for vehicles following you to slow down or stop. Failing to do so may cost your life.

6. SPEED AND DANGEROUS RIDING: If your life and limbs are not precious to you, those of the other fellow are to him. At least think of the safety of others even if you are indifferent to your own.

Ride carefully through congested streets. Excessive speed or careless riding may get you to the Hospital instead of to your home.

Circus tricks are out of place on a public road.

Sudden swerves and swoops are dangerous.

Hanging on to other vehicles, dodging in and out among the traffic, carrying a passenger on the pillion, cross bars, etc., are dangerous practices which may result in somebody's death even if not in your own.

Do not follow a tram car too closely. The track may be under repair, and you may discover it too late.

Beware of the grooves and points in the tram track in which your wheels are liable to catch.

7. RINGING OF BELLS: Continuous or too loud ringing only annoys or startles pedestrians and may make them run in front of a vehicle and so cause a bad accident. Be considerate in the use of horns or bells.

8. WET ROADS: Rubber tyres hold firmly on dry roads, but on wet surfaces they are apt to skid. Be careful in taking a sharp turn; you may hurt yourself severely if the wheels slip.

For Pedestrians

1. PAVEMENTS: Use the pavements whenever and wherever possible and keep to the right. If it is really necessary to walk on the road, then keep to the right and face the oncoming traffic.

You will safeguard others as well as yourself if banana skins, orange peel, potato skins, etc., are kicked into the gutter or thrown out of the way.

2. BE CONSIDERATE: Remember that the road is not the monopoly of any one class of traffic.

If you do not value your own life, be considerate of others and avoid all unnecessary risks; it is not always the man who causes the accident who gets hurt the most.

3. BE ALERT: Many accidents are caused by pedestrians rushing across oncoming traffic without first looking each way. Keep cool and await your opportunity.

Why risk your life by dashing suddenly across the road in front of an approaching vehicle when you can wait safely where you are.

If you find a fast moving vehicle approaching you, it is often best to stand still; indecision on the part of pedestrians often leads to accidents.

4. BE COURTEOUS: Help across the road the old and the infirm; keep an eye on young children.

5. DISTRACTIONS: Standing about on the road to discuss market prices, air political views or gaze at shop windows is definitely foolhardy and asking for trouble.

6. TRAFFIC SIGNALS: Traffic signals are meant for pedestrians as well as for vehicular traffic; observe them carefully. At cross-roads wait till the stream of traffic is moving in the direction in which you want to go, but keep a sharp look out for vehicles turning the corner.

7. CROSSINGS: The Safety First Association of India in conjunction with Motoring Associations is trying to introduce road directions at all busy crossings. Follow them at all times.

Look out for the "CROSS HERE" sign.

Wait till the road is sufficiently clear of traffic for you to cross without rushing. Better be late and safe than risk your life in order to be early.

8. BOARDING BUSES OR TRAMS IN MOTION: Never board a bus or a tram in motion. You can never be sure of your dexterity and a slip may cost you a limb.

9. MONSOON RISKS: During the monsoon start a little earlier for your business or school. You can get about as quickly in the monsoon months as in other seasons without risk of accident.

MIDNIGHT RACING

Paris Inaugurates Novel Amusement

The beautiful Longchamp racecourse in the Bois de Boulogne was a fairyland of lights and colour when a midnight race meeting was held for the first time in France in mail week.

Floodlights illuminated the turf, and hundreds of women in beautiful gowns and men in evening dress dined and danced between the races.

Huge banks of flowers added to the beauty of the spectacle.

The course was as bright as in day-time and the horses did not appear in the least inconvenienced by the novel conditions.

An authority on racing told me to-day that in his opinion the horses in the night air ran appreciably faster than normally."

Between races there were fire-work displays and the ballet of the Opera; each dancer, holding aloft an illuminated balloon, danced the "Blue Danube" in front of the winning post.

SIR S. HOARE'S TRIBUTE TO WIFE

Sir Samuel Hoare, receiving the freedom of the Borough of Chelsea in mail week, paid a graceful tribute to his wife:

"Without my wife's help I could never have enjoyed so happy a political association with the borough, and without my 25 years of service as member for Chelsea, our personal life would have lost much of its interest and perhaps any success that may have attended it."

Practical Christianity Of 40-Hour Week

"Britain Is Perpetuating Longer Hours And Lower Wages, After Joining Forces With Japan, Instead Of Raising Standard Of Eastern Labour

For over two years the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva has had under consideration the question of adopting a universal 40-hour week, writes the "British Weekly":—The workers' representatives and most of the conomic advisers favour the proposal. There are also a large number of the employers' representatives of the 35 countries taking part in the conference who have supported the scheme. The British and Japansee Governments, however, are directly opposed, while the British employers', representatives, according to a recent Press statement, have decided to withdraw from the conference and take no further part in the discussion. The British Government has circulated a White Paper (Cmd. 4584, price 2d.) explaining their opposition and stating that:

"His Majesty's Government does not take the view that weekly hours of work are immutably fixed at their present level. A continuous review of the problem, industry by industry, will, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, reveal the scope for useful action as and where this exists, and it is contended that the question of the limitation of hours can only be dealt with, either nationally or internationally, industry by industry, in the light of the special characteristics of each industry."

What this verbiage really means or what precisely is involved it is difficult to say, but it has the appearance of backing up the selfish interests of certain employers who see a possibility of reduced profits. Perhaps when translated into Japanese the meaning may be quite clear to the employers of that nationality!

RIGHT OF CHURCH TO INTRUDE.

Once again it becomes the duty of the Christian Church to point the way. Churches of all denominations for years past have been engaged in raising funds to assist the unemployed and relieve distress in this and other countries. This country, apart from the vast sums raised by the Churches and by privately organised charities, has spent during the last 10 years "more than a thousand million pounds" out of public funds with nothing to show but demoralisation and disaffection. We are still pouring out money on the provision of subsistence without work. We spend to keep the people physically alive, and His Majesty's Government, having no scheme of its own other than the creation of a new Public Assistance Board at enormous as yet unknown public expense, and being unwilling to offend some of its chief supporters, is willing for this to continue.

For the financial year 1934-35 Parliament has voted a sum of £66,801,600 for Unemployment Insurance and Transitional Benefit payments. To this unproductive expenditure must be added at least £50,000,000 raised as rates and expended in poor relief by local authorities. No wonder that industry is handicapped, and at the bidding of a few well-placed capitalist employers it will continue to be, until public opinion is enlightened and the Government is forced to fall into line on the hours question.

HISTORY OF MOVEMENT.

The history of the movement, of which the Government is fully cognisant as all the proceedings of the proceedings of the Geneva Conference have been published, is confined to the last two years. The subject was first introduced on the agenda of the International Labour Conference at its 16th Session early in 1932. There were 148 delegates present from 35 of the 58 world states. A resolution proposed by M. Jouhaux, the French workers' delegate was adopted. It invited "the governing body of the International Labour Office to investigate the question of the legal institution of the 40-hour week in all industrial countries with a view to the early adoption of international regulations on the subject." Before the governing body could consider the effect to be given to this resolution, M. de Mitchelis, the Italian representative, in a letter to the chairman, requested that a special session be convened to consider the adoption of an emergency procedure with a view to exploring the possibility of framing proposals capable of immediate application on the question of the reduction of hours of work internationally as a means of combating unemployment. Statistics of the unemployed in the world were prepared, and it was estimated that by the end of the year the figures would exceed 100,000,000. The gravity of the situation so impressed the governing body at Geneva that it was decided to submit without delay the technical problems to a Tripartite Preparatory Conference to be held on January 10, 1933. M. Mahaim, the Belgian Government delegate, was appointed President. From the outset it was evident to both employers' and employees' representatives of every country that unemployment had reached so serious a stage that every effort should be made to find effective remedies as quickly as possible.

WORKERS' GROUPS' REASONS.

In favour of the reduction of hours of work the following is a summary of the very sound and practical reasons submitted by members of the workers' groups:

(a) Opportunities of employment should be given to the greatest number of workers in order to enable them to earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

(b) In particular youth should be enabled to take its place in the community and thus avoid the demoralisation resulting from non-employment.

(c) The present unemployment involves serious financial burdens upon the states which endangers the equilibrium of national budgets and creates the risk of dangerous inflation.

(d) Unemployment leads to a serious reduction in the purchasing power of the mass of consumers which diminishes the possibilities of the distribution of industrial and agricultural products, thus maintaining and ever increasing the present economic instability which in its turn generates unemployment.

(e) General financial and economic remedies, the value of which is not disputed, could not produce sufficiently rapid and extensive results to afford a complete solution of the unemployment problems of the world.

(f) The reduction of hours of work would certainly contribute to the stabilisation of wholesale prices, and thus to the final removal of the depression, while at the same time helping to produce the same results by increasing the number of wage earners and consumers, provided that the present standards of life were everywhere maintainad, and in no case diminished.

(g) In any case general economic remedies would leave untouched technological unemployment, the existence of which cannot be denied, and for which the reduction of hours is the only remedy.

(h) In view of the reorganisation of industry which has taken place during recent years, mainly as a result of rationalisation and mechanisation, the capacity of industry to re-adapt itself to a reduced working week and to overcome the technical difficulties which might arise cannot be doubted.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY & LEISURE.

(i) While causing an increase of consumption the 40-hour week would, owing to the increase of productivity, still ensure sufficient production and could at the same time give the workers increased leisure to profit by that production.

(j) A reduction of hours of work would promote the conclusion of new collective agreements and would not prove an obstacle to the adaptation of existing agreements.

(k) That the possible increase in costs which might result from the reduction of hours of work would, in virtue of the dynamic nature of economic development, be offset, (1) by the increase of purchasing power of the workers which would not necessarily be accompanied by a decrease in the purchasing power of other classes of society; (2) by the decrease in the overhead charges per unit of production since the number of units would be increased by the revival of economic activity; (3) by the decrease and perhaps the disappearance of social charges represented by unemployment benefit. As a consequence production could well bear an increase in wages costs.

(l) Only an international agreement on hours is necessary, leaving the various countries free to fix rates of wages according to the particular standard of life.

(m) No value need be attached to the theory according to which the percentage of labour-costs entering into the cost of any given commodity should be determined by adding these various percentages at every stage of production, as this does not take into account the other factors which determine the sale prices of the commodities at the different stages of production.

(n) The advantages of a 40-hour week may be summarised in (1) Leisure for employees and improved health and greater efficiency. (2) Relief of presnt unemployed and economic situation. (3) Reduction in taxation. (4) Greater expedition in production.

The employers' objections expressed, dealt with the necessity for increased accommodation, increased rent and plant; the need for probable recourse to double shifts and additional supervision, probable increase of unproductive time and overtime and a demand for higher piece-work rates.

MARKED DIFFERENCE.

The difference in the arguments of the two sides is most marked. No attempt is made by the employers to combat the statements of the workers' delegates. The employers have a bad case and know it, and yet lack the vision to see where their opposition is leading. As Lord Strabolgi said in the House of Lords on May 16 last, "His Majesty's Government is ranged on the side of one other Government of a principal industrial nation in opposing the proposal," that of Japan. So, instead of pursuing a policy of raising the standard of Eastern labour we are deliberately joining forces with Japan in perpetuating even longer hours and lower wages than obtain in our own country—a policy for which we are already paying dearly in the dumping of Japanese goods into this country to the detriment of our people and of our own export trade. It is a policy which is not only bad business but one opposed to all vital Christian principles.

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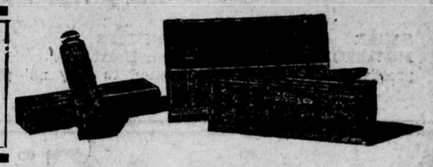

How New York Gets Its Milk Supply

From Time Milk Leaves Cow To Moment It Is Delivered At City Doorstep, It Has Undergone More Experiences Than Hans Anderson's Tin-Soldiers On His Famous Journey

New York City's milk comes from New York State, from parts of six other States and, when the tariff does not prevent, from parts of two Provinces of Canada. This territory is the New York City milkshed; its limits are defined by the health authorities. The prettiest cow in the world if her pastures lay beyond that line, could not provide milk for this city, writes Henriette Ripperger in the "New York Times Magazine".

Picturesque as the herds on the hills may be, the best cows are not allowed to go gypsying about the far lot. Their food is as carefully watched as that of the babies to whom their milk will go. The dairyman would be taking a dangerous chance to allow them to forage on sparsely grown hills or among the succulent skunk cabbages of the swamp.

At mealtime, in a de luxe dairy, a movable bin is pushed in, filled with something that looks like one of our dry breakfast cereals. Hay and alfalfa are used in part, and a concentrated food is added—a food made up of wheat, oats, bran and other grains, mixed with the residue left from beets after sugar has been extracted from them; a sweet colorless pulp which the cows love. For cows that give one brand of certified milk a diet is built up of feed irradiated with ultra-violet rays to increase the vitamin D content of the milk.

As a result of this scientific feeding, some of the cows, those milked three times a day, give from forty-three ot fifty-eight pounds of milk daily, or an average of about twenty quarts each. Those milked twice a day in one large dairy give about fourteen quarts.

Obviously, cows like these haven't time to gad about meadows. The cow that is milked thrice daily must be thoroughly washed as often. She must eat and rest. She does, however, take her airing and exercises in the paddock for a few hours each day, like a city child in the park. In a big cement barn she is bedded down, not on the traditional hay but on peat moss from Russia or on ground up peanut shells. Another bedding is made from wood shavings, gathered in shipyards, bound in bales and sent by freight to make the cow comfortable as she chews her afterdinner cud.

MILKING BY MACHINERY

At the up-to-date dairy the milking is usually done by machintry. Some cows object to this process and must be milked by hand. But most cows do not seem to notice any difference in methods. In one dairy the cow mounts a wide revolving disk, or merry-go-round, at milking time, and the operation is carried through like the assembling of a car on a moving platform, with factory-like precision. As the revolving table moves slowly past, one man washes the cow, another attends to the milking and a third takes the milk away.

From the time the milk leaves the cow to the moment when it is delivered at the city doorstep, it has undergone more experiences than Hans Andersen's Tin Soldier met on his famous journey. It must first be strained through filter paper into a sterile can and taken to the cooling room. Here, plunged in a cement bath filled with ice water, it is cooled to the required temperature. What that temperature is depends on whether the milk is to be taken immediately to the receiving station or held over night at the farm.

In big gleaming cans the milk is trucked to the receiving station of the distributing company, where men in white subject it to three examinations. The first man in white takes off the cover of the can and sniffs at it. Like a taster who samples tea, he has a special flair. The second man takes the temperature of the milk to see that each lot has been properly cooled. The third sample, he places in a numbered bottle. Each farm has its number. The sample is reserved for examination in the laboratory later on.

Next, the milk is passed along and poured into a tank. The empty cans are at once put into a machine in the same room and are washed and sterilized. The farmer picks them up at a door at the further side of the machine, where they come smartly out on a moving belt. As they leave, the machine puts the cover on each can exactly as one might put a cap on the head of a small boy before sending him out to play.

Certified or raw milk is bottled immediately. Other milk must enter the pasteurizing machine and be heated to the required temperature of 142-145 degrees. There it remains slightly longer than half an hour. It is then run over a series of refrigerated copper rollers to cool it.

BOTTLING

It is now ready for bottling The bottling mechanism is a kind of lazy-Susan on which the bottles revolve and are capped and sealed without being touched by human hands. Like children making an exit at dancing class, the bottles leave the lazy-Susan in couples on another moving belt.

The bottles are sterilized at the plant. Certified milk is commonly shipped in brand-new containers. The returned bottles used for the other grades enter a machine to be cleaned by a power spray and disinfected in a chlorine bath. The glass-lined tanks in which milk is shipped in bulk are sterilized by the same process, being obviously unable to stand sterilization by steam.

Bottled milk goes to town in wooden cases covered loosely with ice. While some of it is hauled by truck, most of it reaches New York by fast freight. When the work of pasteurization and bottling is to be done at plants in the city, the milk is transported to town in great glass-lined tanks mounted either on trucks or in freight cars, two to a car. The tanks are, in fact, enormous thermos bottles, for the inner surface is of glass, which is insulated with cork. A tank may hold 3,000 gallons. This is the type of tank in which one large distributer has offered to bring milk to the city's poor districts at a low price.

The distribution of bottled milk to the doorstep begins long before the dawn. The sound of horses' hoofs on the city pavement, like the first twitterings of the birds in the country, is the sign of the approach of morning. Most horse-drawn vehicles are gone, but the sick poet who wrote in a sleepless night, "Thank the kind gods the carts come in," would still hear, in the streets of New York, the clop of hoofs of the horses dragging the milk wagon.

TASTING

Back in the laboratory the specimens are being examined to determine the bacteria count. Here a girl in white uniform, trained for her task, carries on the inspection by bringing a sample of the milk under conditions that cause bacteria to multiply. The bacteria count is then taken under the microscope.

While pasteurization is supposed to destroy disease germs, the count for Grade-A milk must be much lower than that for Grade-B, and the big companies pay premiums when the count runs even lower than required. In other words, they give a bonus to farmer when he is exceptionally careful in handling the milk.

For the protection of the milk supply, the large distributers have recently ordered that all cows producing Grade A milk for them shall be tuberculin-tested. The Sanitary Code at present requires such tests for raw milk only. Cows giving certified milk get almost continuous observation from the veterinarian.

When experts are saying that the milk supply of most cities is not yet of a uniformly satisfactory sanitary quality, no one in the present controversy in New York has questioned the purity of the milk sold here. The Pasteur process was introduced into the city in 1906 and was made compulsory in 1912.

A powerful argument in favor of loose milk, and one heard often to-day, when there is unemployment and want, is that such milk is cheap. Evidence has been produced, however, to show that milk thus sold is often contaminated and sometimes diluted, that its cream is unevenly distributed to the customers and that by the time the milk reaches the family kitchen it may be a menace to health. Since January of last year the city has issued no licenses to retail sellers of loose milk.

Universal Respect For Minority Rights.

The protection of minority peoples in certain countries has been assured by special "minority" treaties which were drawn up in 1919 in connection with the Peace Treaties and the establishment of the League. Under these treaties, economic, civil and religious liberty was assured to minority peoples living in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary and Turkey. Later declarations before the Council of the League gave the same assurance with respect to Finland, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Iraq.

Since 1919, the Council of the League has received many petitions from minority groups in these countries and has often been able to ally their grievances.

The forthcoming Assembly of the League will be faced with the question of whether this guarantee of the personal rights of racial, religious and linguistic groups living within a State should be extended to all countries. Count Raczynski, the permanent delegate of Poland accredited to the League, has drawn attention to the fact that "the Minorities Treaties at present in force, and declarations on the international protection of minorities made before the Council by certain States, are binding upon only certain Members of the League of Nations, where as other Members of the League remain free of any legal undertaking in this respect." His Government has requested the forthcoming Assembly to convene an international Conference with instructions to frame a general convention for the international protection of minorities.

WORLD PEACE PLAN

U. S. Must Enter League And Secure Effective Arms Embargo

The Spokesmen of the organised Peace Movements of the United States of America adopted a common programme unanimously on the emergency meeting called by the National Peace Conference and addressed the following to President Roosevelt:—

"Dear Mr. President,

We have appreciated the continuing effort of our Government to achieve the greatest possible measure of world disarmament at the Geneva Conference, the proclamation of the 'good neighbour" policy by you as our national policy and its effective and successful expression through Secretary Hull at Montevideo improving notably our relations with the Latin American States. We strongly support your proposal for universal non-aggression pacts. We welcome the recent exchange of notes with the Japanese Government as of marked importance.

At the same time, we cannot but view with grave concern the inadequacy of the efforts our Government is putting forth for the maintenance of peace in comparison with its tremendous and competitive expenditure in preparation for war.

We submit the following proposals to which our organisations have given general support either by specific action or by approval of the basic principles involved:

We unite in believing that our Government should ratify immediately the World Court Protocols.

We believe that the United States should now state the terms on which it would be willing to join the League of Nations—revision of the Covenant of which is receiving world wide consideration. Russia seems to be contemplating membership. We believe that if the United States were to join with Russia in making the reconstituted League of Nations a world League, no single event would do so much to stabilise the world and to further economic recovery everywhere.

ARMS EMBARGO

We ask you, Mr. President, to help secure the immediate passage of the arms embargo resolution.

We unite further in asking you to give public support to the investigation of the manufacture of arms and munitions, believing as we do that the people of the United States want to know who foments war hysteria. We respectfully submit that the logical next step in your policy in the interest of the common man should be official encouragement of this proposed investigation.

We urge you to take all necessary steps to bring about the successful achievement of a disarmament treaty which shall include an agreement for international supervision of all aviation and progressive reduction of military air forces.

As representatives of organisations which have taken definite action opposing the Vinson Bill or have indicated their general commitment to the policy of arms reduction and are therefore on principle opposed to all expansion in armaments, we wish to express to you our regret that the passage of the Vinson Bill is forcing the pace in Naval building. Despite the fact that this is within the limits of the Washington and London Naval Treaties, it makes more difficult, we believe, the task of our government in limiting and reducing armaments. We respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that with more than fifty naval vessels now actually under construction in a time when national resources are desperately needed for relief, education and housing, you refuse to sanction further appropriations for naval construction until after the 1935 Conference.

We believe that the State Department is our first line of defence and consequently deserves larger support than it has now from public funds. We, therefore, urge you to do everything possible to secure larger appropriations for the Department of State so that it may carry out more effectively the peace programme, which the people of the United States desire.

WORLD FOR PEACE

In conclusion, Mr. President, we support your judgment as stated in your speech of December 28th at the Woodrow Wilson dinner that the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the world want peace. We recognise no enemy, so dangerous as war. We therefore look with confidence for action which shall express the general American will to peace and abhorrence of war in a more adequate and comprehensive programme along the lines indicated in this letter."

There follows the signatures of the heads of the main peace societies of the United States, including the American League of Nations Association, the National Council for the Prevention of War, World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, Y M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., etc.

"Marvel Of The Age"

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan cannot help his blood affinities but his record stands crystal clear and his achievement in his province has been a marvel of the age. For all our efforts, we cannot recall a single definite act or incitement throughout his career as a Congress leader which has ever been brought home to him by the Frontier Government. On the other hand, his wonderful achievement, as reflected in the extraordinary non-violence maintained by his followers more than once in face of even bullets, not to speak of lathies, has been testified to an irrefutuable authority and has long been a matter of public knowledge. He has given to thousands of his fellow-Pathans an equivalent to or substitute for their traditional violence, a growing insight into the mellowing influences of non-violence which is the more effective because it is the determined non-violence of the strong. If Government would have the country believe otherwise, it is their duty to publish the materials on which they base their charges and prove them before an impartial tribunal. But this the Government dare not do and they must, therefore, submit to the charge almost universally made against them, that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been chosen for a special doze of victimization because he will neither bend nor break and because he will not allow the brave people of the Frontier to be utilized against the freedom movement. His fault obviously lies in the fact that he has brought the dynamics of the Frontier Pathan into the slumbering somnolence of Indian politics and has put a spoke too much and too strong in the British wheel. That is the truth and it is open to Government to disprove it in the interest of their own honour and reputation, if they prize either, and show that they are capabe of playing the game.—"Searchlight."

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TRADE & FINANCE

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SECURITIES QUIET ON DISTURBING NEWS

Gold Market Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, July 27

MONEY.

Money was very easy throughout the week and call funds were unlendable even at 1 per cent. Treasury Bill maturities amounted to Rs. 266.75 lacs, while renewals were Rs. 173 lacs. Government have repaid to the Imperial Bank Rs. 1 crore against Waws and Means thus reducing their outstanding borrowings to Rs. 13 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows an increase of 37.65 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 1 per cent and six months 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on July 20, 1934 shows a further increase of Rs. 210.91 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 24,15,42,000 as compared with Rs. 25.35 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.54, an increase of 2.60 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted show an increase of 5.23 lacs and Rs. 20.14 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 17.99 lacs. Government deposits are up by the small amount of Rs. 8.84 lacs to Rs. 6.86 crores, while other deposits are donw by Rs. 29.18 lacs to Rs. 76.74 crores. The item of Government securities shows a fall of Rs. 151.58 lacs to Rs. 34.86 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Giltedged were quite steady throughout the week and a fair amount of business was transacted both for cash and for forward delivery. 3 1/2 per Paper aftee opening at Rs. 89-6 improved to Rs. 89-10-6 but eased off to Rs. 89-2 on disturbing news from the Continent and closed at Rs. 89/3/6 at the end. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 remained steady at Rs. 99-5. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan after improving to Rs. 105-10 eased off to Rs. 105-9. 4 per cent 1943 Loan closed at Rs. 106-4. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan improved from Rs. 112-6 to Rs. 112-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan after being steady at Rs. 109-2 finished at Rs. 109-1. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 110-2 and 5 per cent 1045-55 loan is quoted at Rs. 117-0. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan closed steady at 110-2. 6 1/2 per cent Bom Dev. Loan was almost unchanged closing at Rs. 105-8 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 104-15.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange remained steady but dull throughout the week with sellers of ready T T at 1/6-1/32 and buyers at 1/6-1/16. Again gold export business was on a reduced scale and merchandise expert bills were also small. Government rejected all sterling tenders this week. The following are the forward quotations. August to December 1/6 1/32 sellers.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol 5.04 3/8 and dol 5.03 1/2 The Paris London cross rate was throughout unchanged at 76.53, but eased slightly at the close to 76.43. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.54 and 58.78.

GOLD

The price of gold for ready delivery was throughout unchanged at about Rs. 34-4-3 per tola. To-day however the rate improved to 34-5-0 following a decline in the Dollar Sterling Cross Rate. A fair amount of business was done both for ready as for forward delivery during the week Exporters bought to some extent, while the bulk of the business was in carry overs as this being the settlement week. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 lacs tolas, and arrivals from upcountry at some 15,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake continues unchanged at some 3000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns showed little change closing at Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-10-0 for ready and forward. The price of gold in London varied between 137/9 1/2 and 138d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Mooltan" amounted to Rs. 88.84 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-5-0 and Rs. 34-4-0 for ready and 27th July settlement and Rs. 34-5-6 and Rs 34-4-6 for 29th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 98,107 in bar and coin.

SILVER

After opening steady, the price of ready silver declined to as low as Rs. 56-12 per 100 tolas, but subsequently improved to Rs. 57-4 and closed Rs. 57-1. Movements in the local market were more or less in sympathy with the fluctuations both in London and in Shanghai. The daily offtake in the local market continued unchanged at about 25 bars while stocks on hand stand at the high figure of some 9,000 bars. The tone of the market appears dull and inactive and unless the U. S. A. Government take steps to raise the price of silver, no improvement of any consequence is anticipated. In Shanghai the dollar were throughout unchanged at 1/4-1/16 but at the close improved to 1/4-1/8. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-7/16d and 20-3/16d. for ready and 20-9/16d. and 20-5/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-4 and Rs. 56-12 for ready, Rs. 57-4 and Rs. 56-13 for 31st July settlement and Rs. 57-5 and Rs. 56-14 for 29th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 4240 in coin.

SHARES.

Steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange this week, though fluctuations were erratic. The cotton mill section was fairly steady and a fair amount of carry over business was transacted. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 733/2-727/8; Century Rs. 255-250; Central India Rs. 219/6-214/6; Kohinoor 145/10-143/2; New Great Rs. 130-127/8; Simplex Rs. 77/8-75/10 and Swadeshi Rs. 168/12-163/12.

The miscellaneous section opened quite steady but towards the end there was a reaction and the prices eased off. Steel shares were marked down towards the end on the publication of the Indian Iron and Steel Duties Bill in the Legislative Assembly providing for an Excise Duty of Rs. 4 per ton on Steel ingots produced in India. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 72/12 to Rs. 69/10 and Defds from Rs. 295/10 to Rs. 270. Other sections were also quiet. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 144/11 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1376/4. Andhra Valley shares were quoted at Rs. 1455 Alcock shares showed little change at Rs. 183/12. Bombay Burma shares eased off from Rs. 453/12 Rs. 445. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 144/11 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 301/4. Cements shares after being steady closed slightly easier. Bundi Cements after touching Rs. 32/10 closed at Rs. 31/13 Indian Cements lost from Rs. 418/12 to Rs. 400/10. Katni Ordy lost about Rs. 5 to Rs. 341/4 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 1265. Shahabad Cement shares closed at Rs. 345. Railway shares showed little price changes, Ahmd. Prantij closing at Rs. 872/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 768/12.

Imperial Bank shares rose from Rs. 1357/8 to Rs. 1372/8 and Contributories to Rs. 340/10. Bank of India shares were quoted 110xd. and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 29/2.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, July 27.

Following easier advices the local linseed market opened quiet at Rs. 6-12-3 for September delivery. Disturbing political news from the Continent influenced further selling and prices declined to Rs. 6-11-7 while May delivery was quoted Rs. 6-8-8. Wheat market was easy in Sympathy with a decline of 1 1/4 cents in Chicago. September delivery opened to-day at Rs. 3-15-6 and prices declined to Rs 3-14-9 while May was quoted at Rs 4-3-9. Later on the market was quiet but steady but operators are not inclined to increase risks. Closing quotations were as under:—

Linseed Sept.	6 12 0
Linseed May	6 9 6
Wheat Sept.	3 15 0
Wheat Jan.	4 4 0
Wheat May	4 5 0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 26

	This week. £
Total Bullion	192,200,000
Public Deposits	10,900,000
(a) Other Deposits	140,900,000
Government Securities	83,500,000
(b) Other Securities	18,300,000
Notes and Coins	68,200,000
Notes in circulation	383,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	44.92%
(a) Other Deposits, including bankers	104,800,000
(b) Other Securities including discounts and advances	7,500,000

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 26

July	13.80—07
August	13.85—12
September	13.96—12

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 26

PER BUSHEL

July 0.96 3/4—1 1/4c
September 0.97 3/4—1 1/2c
December 0.99 1/4—1 5/8c

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 27.

Java ready	13 15 3
S. S. Nizam	4 2 0
S. S. Arabia	4 1 6
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 6
S. S. Navab	4 1 3
July shipment	4 1 0
July-Sept. shipment	4 0 9
Oct-Dec shipment	4 0 9

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 27.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 25/8/6; Closing Rs. 25/12/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/5/6; Lowest Rs. 26/4/3; Closing Rs. 26/8/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 17/9; Closing Rs. 17/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22/6: Lowest Rs. 22/4; Closing Rs. 22/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/4: Lowest Rs. 25/3; Closing Rs. 25/6/6.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Foreign Power	5
American 7 per cent Pref	13
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric 5 per cent Pref	38
Columbia Gas	8
Radio Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	110
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
Penn R R	23
Union Pacific	100
Anaconda Copper	10
U S Steel	33 1/2
Socony	13
National City Bank	23
N Y Central	19
Amer Tobacco 'B'	72
Celanese Corporation of Amer	18
Du Pont de Nemours	85
General Food	28
National Dairy	15
Sun Life of Canada	375
Bethlehem Steel	26
Amer Water Works and Elec 6 per cent Pfd	72
Elec Bond and Share dol 6 Pfd	43
Allis Chalmers Mfg Company	10
Edward G Budd Mfg Company	3
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
B F Goodrich Company	8
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
Montogomery Ward and Co Inc	21
Phillips Petroleum Company	15
United Corporation	3
United States Rubber Company	12
International Harvestor	24
American Radiator	10
General Electric	17
Packard Motors	3
Ford Motors 'A'	17
Plymouth Oil	8
St. Oil of New Jersey	41
Atlantic Refining	21
Hiram Walker	22
National Distillers	16
International Nickels	22 1/2
General Motors	25
Chase Bank	24
W U Telg	32 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio	14
Errie R R	10
Canadian Pacific	12
Great Northern Pref	13
Cerro de Pasco	35
Kennecott Copper	16
American Smelting	31
Amer Pow and Light dol 6 Pfd	13
Columbia Gas and Elec Corptn dol 6 P	75
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co	17
American Locomotive Company	15
Continental Oil Company	16
Eaton Manufacturing Company	12
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Comapny	19
Inter Tel and Tel Corporation	8
Noranda Mines Ltd	37
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United Lt. and Pow Co 'A'	2

Market uncertain. Austrian situation depressing. U. S. Steel working 27 1/2 per cent Brokers Loans down dol. 23,000,000. Total turnover 3 1/2 million. Tone weak.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	214
Central India	868
Barsi-Nugger	58
Hyderabad-Gaorani	33
Berar	217
Dhollera	2,992
Rajputana	185
Sind-Punjab	162
Broach	566
Compta-Dhawar	794
Western-Northerns	906
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	103
Persians	7
Egyptians	140
East Africans	927
Total Cotton	8,177
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,431
Linseed	3,146
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	806
Gingellyseed	987
Poppyseed	119
Groundnuts	6,551
Castorseed	5,170
Rice	3,016
Myrabollams	540
Mowraseed	992
Gram	505
Joowar	465
Barley	23
Bajree	2,379
	Tons.
Coal	683

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Details Of Allotments Under Bankhead Act

	Bales.
California	209,205
Arizona	90,537
N. Mexico	63,695
Oklahoma	782,631
Texas	3,237,530
Arkansas	952.68?
Missouri	209,205
Lousiana	205,028
Mississippi	1,098,728
Alabama	884,375
Tennessee	337,125
Georgia	874,654
Floria	24,683
S. Carolina	602,209
N. Carolina	528,693
Virginia	31,823
Others	7,461

The total allotment under the Bankheal Bill amounts to 10,460,251 Bales, but it is important to note that the allotments are per state and that should any State or States fail to produce the quota, the total supply of American cotton to avoid the tax of 50 per cent may conceivably turnout to be below rather than above 10 million bales.

Weather conditions were unfavourable in Texas and some damage is reported to the crop. It is believed that the next Bureau report will show a crop of about 9 3/4 million bales.

MONSOON STRONG IN UPPER BURMA

Heavy Rainfall Will Occur In United Provinces

POONA, July 27.

Monsoon has strengthened along the west coast of the Peninsula but continues to be weak over the plains of North-west India. It had been strong in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and East United Provinces, while widespread light rain has also occurred in the interior of the Peninsula and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar; and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras coast while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, West Central India, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfal:—

Lashio 4 inches, Monywa Bhamo 3 inches, Yamehin Maymyo 2 inches, Mandalay 1-1/2 inches, Rangoon 1 inch, Cherrapunji 7 inches, Darbhanga Silchar 3 inches, Gaya 2 inches, Dibrugarh, Hazaribagh and Chittagong 1-1/2 inches each, Balsore, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling 1 inch each, Cawnpore 4 inches, Gorakhpur 3 inches, Allahabad 2 inches, Benares, Bahraich and Nagpur 1 inch each; Karwar 3 inches, Mangalore, Calicut and Marmagao 2 inches; Ratnagiri 1 inch.

Forecast.

Monsoon will be strong in Malabar, Konkan and East United Provinces and active in Deccan, Bihar, Assam and Upper Burma and rainfall will extend and increase in West United Provinces and Tenassarim.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—

Moderate to heavy rain will occur in United Provinces, Bihar, Assam and North Burma and in Kanara during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

1.7 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature At 8 a.m. On Friday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27th July 1934

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.13 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.9 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees 1.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.69 inches

Total rainfall during the month 8.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 37.14 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 27

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 27-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.69"; Fort 0.45"; J. J. Hospital 0.19"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.34"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 37.10; Fort 30.02; J. J. Hospital 42.41; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.86

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 42.23; Fort 49.46; J J. Hospital 46.81

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 17.60; Fort 26.92; J. J. Hospital 21.47; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 21.17

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Trivandrum.—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, on Wednesday evening opened a new administrative and out-patients block in Catherine Booth Hospital of the Salvation Army at Nagarcoil. South Travancore. In the course of his speech Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said that he was glad that an opportunity had presented itself to him to, urge that Hindus should in a sanctified spirit also organise themselves for humanitarian and religious purposes as the Salvation Army was doing.—A.P.

LORD HORDER VINDICATED

Catholic Pen That Was Dipped "Into Vitriol"

The settlement of a libel action which Lord Horder was bringing against the New Catholic Press, Limited, and Mr. Charles Diamond was announced in the King's Bench Division during mail week.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for Lord Horder, stated that because of the good sense of the parties concerned the action had been settled in a way that was just and honourable.

In June, 1933, Lord Horder, at the invitation of the Corporation of Harrogate, went there to open a new sun colonnade, and he made a speech in the course of which he said the facilities for treatment at spas in Great Britain were as good as those abroad.

"Scurrilous"

Unfortunately, an evening paper printed "abroad" as "at Lourdes." Mr. Diamond thought an attack had been made upon the waters of Lourdes, and wrote in the "Catholic Herald" what counsel described as a scurrilous article. In it there were not only offensive personal references to Lord Horder, but he spoke of the whole medical profession as "damned scoundrels."

Mr. Rodger Winn (for the defendant company) said his clients wanted to make as complete an apology as possible to vindicate Lord Horder. Mr. Diamond was then virtually the owner of the paper, and the libel was written by him under stress of a mistaken belief.

"On this occasion he dipped his pen into vitriol instead of ink," counsel added.

TEXTILE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND

'Appalling State Of Affairs' Seen In Some Factories

Evidence submitted to the British Minister of Labour of the "appalling state of affairs in poorly organised factories" was referred to by Mr. Clement Naylor in his presidential address to the National Union of Textile Workers at Bradford last month. He said that:—

Married men were paid from 24s to 38s. a week and married women as little as 15s.

In the heavy woolen district men were called on to work 70 hours per week;

In some cases men were starting at seven a.m. on Friday working through all Friday night and until noon on Saturday;

Over 200 firms were working women and young persons 55 hours per week.

United States Of America Registers With The League

On May 29th, the United States communicated its first treaty for registration by the League of Nations in conformity with the recent decision of the United States Government. The agreement in question is an exchange of notes between the Governments of the United States and of Poland, by which the Free City of Danzig becomes a contracting party to the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Consular Rights concluded between the United States and Poland in 1931.

The treaties recently registered with the League include a Pact of Friendship, Non-Aggression and Neutrality between Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; an Arbitration Treaty between Spain and France; a Commercial Convention between Estonia and Lithuania; an Agreement between Denmark and the Irish Free State on the taxation of shipping; exchanges of notes between Spain and Turkey and the Argentine and the Netherlands respectively concerning commercial relations; an exchange of notes between Germany and Spain by which the former renounced the system of capitulations in the Spanish zone of the Protectorate of Morocco, etc.

Hungary And The Optional Clause

The Hungarian Government have renewed for a further period of five years their acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Forty-two States Members of the League, including all the great Powers in the League except Japan, are bound by the so-called Optional Clause (Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court), which means that, as among the signatories to this clause, either party may summon the other before the Court on a legal dispute as defined in the Statute, the Court to decide in case of doubt whether it has jurisdiction (a good many of the signatories of the Optional Clause have, however, reserved the right to attempt first to settle their disputes through the League Council or Assembly).

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 27.

Chybassa; Sinclair; Calcutta.
Goldengate; Fagerland; Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.

President Monroe; Jacksted; New York.
Clan Macinese; Boag; Marmagoa

July 28.

Rajputana; Headlam; London.
Mundra; Parker; Karachi.

LOADING.

July 27.

Steamer Baroda for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rajputana:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer, Rajputana, will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Chybassa, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

S.S. Goldengate:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer, "Goldengate" arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. President Monroe.—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer, President Monroe, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general cargo and 72 through passengers.

S.S. Clan Macinese:—The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macinese, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer, Mundra, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 27.

1 President Monroe, 6195, New York, 27-7, F F Campbell Co.
2 Clan MacInnes 2826, Bhavnagar 27-7, J Finlay & Co.
4 Ockenfels 4679, Antwerp 29-7, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Mundra, 4478, Karachi 28-7 M. M & Co.
9 Tottori Maru 3708, Japan 29-7 N Y Kaisha.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
15 Chaucer 3628, U S A 26-7, Louis Dreyfus Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Janaki 530, M'Coast 29-7, Malabar S N Co.
15 Lalita, 302, M'Coast, 27-7, Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nizam 3334, Karachi 27-7, T Morrison & Co.
G Oostcappelle, 348, M.-Coast, 27-7, Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnaver 2|8, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 10-8, P and O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macinnese 24|7, J F Co.
C|o Dundee 30-7, K N Co.
Clan Macvicar 2-8, J F Co.
C|o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 27|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuran 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9|8 F F Campbell & Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM KOBE.

Celebes Maru, 27/7 O S Kaisha.
Teijin Maru 29/7, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.
Souuan, 10-8, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi, 5-8, P and O S N Co.
Carthelze, 24-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 18-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM BURBAN

Kenya, 28|7, M M and Co.
Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 28|7 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 29-7, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Tottori Maru 27-7, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chinkoa 24|7 M M & Co.
Chybassa, N F M M and Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 1-8 M M & Co.
Varsova, 21|8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Goldengate, N F S S N Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Garada, N F M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Ockenfels	25-7-34
S.S. Clan MacInnes	25-7-34
S.S. Nizam	27-7-34
S.S. Mundra	27-7-34
S.S. Ganges	26-7-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Ranjputana, for London:—25 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons; 17 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ld; 8 bales animal skins, I F, Levy; 28 bales animal skins, Y G Hussein Jadah; 30 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 9 bales animal skins, A Azizulhaoff.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—33 bales wool-raw, M Nissim; 9 bales wool-raw, Bombay Co.; 29 bales wool-raw, M Matilal; 5 bales cotton-raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—1280 bags ground nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Gydina:—390 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Ratterdom:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 55 bales cotton-raw, A H Diab.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton-raw, A H Diab.

For Riga:—69 bales hemp, D Anandji.

For Gothenburg:—25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton-raw, Volkart Bros

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton-raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 162 bales cotton-raw, P Premji & Co.; 45 bales cotton-raw, Langley & Co; 308 bales cotton-raw, V Ladha & Co.; 1000 bales, cotton-raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton-raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 27.

S.S. Hatimura, Agents M M & Co.; from Calcutta:—1737 bags chillies; 980 bags betelnuts; 592 bags rice; 3772 bags tea; 48 cases plumbago; 110 cass roofing; 70 cases medicine; 81 cases whisky; 120 cases brandy; 17 cases cigarettes; 35 cases bolts; 377 cases plates; 89 cases gramophone; 86 cases hardware goods; 169 coils rope; 42 cases wax; 30 cases coils copper wire; 85 cases insulators; 160 kegs lead; 261 drums paint; 43 drums, colour 20 drums turpentine; 255 drums varnish; 20640 pieces cart iron pipes and fittings; 50 drums grease; 441 bales gunnies 274 bales H-cloth; 60 bales jute twine.

From Colombo:—900 bags copra; 113 cases rubber.

From Tuticorin:—111 bales cotton yarn.

S.S. Tottori Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha Ld.; from Yokohama:—487 cases silk piece-goods; 45 cases silk yarn; 308 drums chemicals; 200 cases transmission conductors; 30 cases wire; 250 cases rayon & cotton mixed piece-goods; 41 cases toys; 89 cases auto-parts.

From Tokyo:—150 cases slates 53 cases copper wire; 75 cases cotton yarn; 95 cases cotton shirting; 500 cases beer; 23 cases clocks; 200 drums chemicals.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 26.

September	1.70
December	1.76
March	1.80+01
May	1.85

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 14 Points Up

INDICATIONS OF NON-RELIEF IN DROUGHT SITUATION

Gold Up But Silver Down And Tin Quiet

CHICAGO GRAINS VERY STEADY BUT LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUIET

BOMBAY, July 27.

On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc crossrates ruled quiet with minor changes.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES IMPROVE.

The New York cotton market opened steady and prices improved further on good speculative buying stimulated by indications of non-relief in the drought situation.

RISE IN GOLD BUT FALL IN SILVER.

London gold rose further but silver prices declined considerably.

CHICAGO GRAINS VERY STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet but Chicago wheat, oats and rye were very steady on account of speculative buying.

TIN AND JUTE QUIET.

Tin and jute ruled quiet. Rubber remained unchanged Linseed was steady.

IMPROVED SENTIMENT IN GILTEDGEDS.

The London Stock Exchange showed little activity in the absence of speculative support. Giltedged securities displayed an improved sentiment on good enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 27.

Previous closing	.....	12.72
To-day's opening	.....	12.76
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's closing	.....	12.86
Difference	.....	+.14

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	..... Rs.	215-4
April-May	..... Rs.	225

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 27.

Previous closing	.....	6.71
To-day's opening	.....	6.68
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing	.....	6.73
Difference	.....	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 27.

After the recent heavy fall prices recovered on good speculative buying influenced by indications of non-relief in the drought situation while rallies in other markets also lent considerable support to cotton where considerably activity prevailed early in the session. But the higher level attracted profit-taking a as result of which the initial advance was not fully maintained.

Trading in October commenced at 12.76 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Trade and commission houses at first bought on reports of the continuance of dry weather and prices rose sharply to 12.80 when a further advance was recorded on favourable Liverpool cables and firmer Stock Exchange thus raising the quotation to 12.87 At this stage some liquidation and profit-taking developed forcing the market back to 12.84 thereafter prices continued to maintain a fairly steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.86 with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.79/12.77) 12.76/12.76
December	(12.92/12.90) 12.92/12.88
January	(12.96/12.93) 12.97/12.97

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 27.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July	(6.73) 6.77
American October	(6.64) 6.68
Egyptian July	(8.29) 8.30
Egyptian October	(8.33) 8.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 4 points up. The local market moved between Rs. 223/8 and Rs. 224/4 at night. The under tone was firm as New York cotton futures were 10 points up later on.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, 27.

Previous closing	.....	5.03 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.03 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 27.

Previous closing	.....	5.03 3/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.03 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.03 11/16
Difference	.....	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 27.

Previous closing	.....	76.43
To-day's opening	.....	76.43
To-day's closing	.....	76.40
Difference	.....	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 27.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 3/8 and then improved to 5.03 11/16, thereafter going upto 5.03 5/8.

The closing sterling dollar crossrate was 5.03 11/16.

The Franc opened at 76.43 and advanced to 76.46 at which point the rate became rather steady.

The closing sterling Franc crossrate was 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 27.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 27.

Gold (£6-18-0) £6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, July 27.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/4d.) 20 1/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 27.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8) p.c. 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 27.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.74 3/4) 5.75 1/2
New York on Bombay	(38.00) 37.93
Berlin on Bombay	(95 1/2) 95 1/2
London on Milan	(58.75) 58.78
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

London, July 27.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 56/15, 56/15 and 57/1. The market showed a slight reactionary tendency on some scattered selling and liquidation while the market received a further slight setback on less favourable London cables, and closed steady at Rs. 56/13, 56/13 and 56/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/9. There was practically nothing important doing owing to quieter exchange movements and the absence of any speculative interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/5, 34/5 and 34/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 27.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 65 3/8 and December at 67 5/8. Trading was quieter in the absence of any important buying influenced by less favourable reports from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 27.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 99 5/8. The market was rather active on good commission houses buying due to unfavourable reports of weather in the corn belt.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 27.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 44 1/2 good enquiry was in evidence from outside and fairly good business developed.

Chicago rye opened steady with September at 71. Trading was more active on buying by speculative interests and commission houses.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 27.

Argentine linseed opened steady on good speculative demand influenced by unfavourable weather reports with September option rising to 13.92.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 27.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/2 buyers £231 5/8 sellers) £231 3/8 buyers £231 5/8 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) unquoted. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/4 to £32 3/4) £32 1/4 to £32 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 5/16) £14 1/8 paid.
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7) 7 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 3/16) 7 1/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 5/8) £10 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug. (£10 5/16) £10 5/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

STEADY UNDERTONE IN COALS.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Jutes ruled steady throughout the sessions with limited business passing. In coals some enquiry was noticed, while the undertone continued very steady. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 89/5; 3-1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/8 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/14 small lot; 4-1/2 per cent bonds 1934 bonds 100/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 110/6; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 110; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/12 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Fully paid 1370; Imperial Bank Conty 340.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat light 58 small lots, Bankura Damodar River 82 small lot; Bukhtiapur Bihar Light 61 ex-div.; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 93/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guaranteed) 83/8; Sara Serajgunj 94/8.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 121 small lot;

Coals: Amalgamated 18/14 odd lot; Bengal 235/8; Burrakur 13/10; East Indian 17/3; Equitable 22/12; Minto 4/8.

Jutes: Bally pref. 124; Barnagore 145 small lots; Fort William 248/8 small lot; Howrah 50; Hukumchand 13/13; Kamarhatty 520; Naihati 395 small lot; National 22/12; Nuddea 30/12.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/15; Tavoy Tin 4/6; Benares Elec. 13/4; Patna Electric 13/8 small odd lot; Bengal Iron 3/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; Saran Eng. 8/8; Tata Iron and steel 2nd pref. 144/12; Triton Insurance 198 small lot; British India Corporation Pref. 129; Bengal Timber Trading Pref. 140 small lot; Ivan Jones 2/8; British India Corp. pref. 129; British Ceylon Corporation 7/2; British Ceylon Corporation pref. 5/4.

Rubber Shares: Kamasan 3 point 25cts; Kampas 2.85cts; Parit Perak 2.72-1/2 cts; Pajam 2.25cts; Sungei Bagan 3.42-1/2cts; Utan Simpan 2.30cts.

Sugar:—Samastipore 9/12 small lot.

Teas:—Bishnauth 33; Dhelakhat 28/8; East India 14; Pussimbing pref 108; Texpore ordy 11/12.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust debs. 113 s. lot.

MORE CONFIDENT TONE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

LOWER PARITY LEVELS OF INTERNATIONAL SHARES ATTRACT BUYERS

Wall Street Firm After Yesterday's Slump

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

With the European tension somewhat relaxed, a rather more confident tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange and in nearly all sections prices improved. Activity, however, chiefly centred in Internationals, buyers being attracted by lower parity levels resulting from yesterday's slump in America.

Nearly all commodity markets opened lower in sympathy with America but later showed a recovery as it is believed that the Wall Street slump was overdone.

Wall Street opened and continues firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 27.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet. Giltedgeds showed a rallying disposition. Industrials were generally quiet but steady. The general tone was steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/8) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8 £115 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8) dol 8
International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Musical Industries (26-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (38-3) 37-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (101-3) 100-6
Swedish Match (7-0) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-6) 43-7 1/2
University Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 17-3
Ford Motors (30-4 1/2) 28-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (117-6) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (15-9) 16-0
Distillers (86-3) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (11-4 1/2) 10-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-6) 44-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-6
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 4-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£52 1/4) £50 1/4
L M S Ord (£28) £23 3/4
L N E R Defd (£8 3/8) £7 7/8
Southern Defds (£22 1/2) £20 7/8
Londing Pass 5 per stock (£127) £128
London 'G' Stock (£80 3/8) £79

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 27.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93)
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 3/4) £100
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) 35 1 2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-9 43-9
Donars Tea (58-9) 58-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-9) 35-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-7 1/2) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-9
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-9) 45-3
Rand Mines (137-6) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-0
Mexican Eagle 7-1 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 27.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 23 3/4) dol 26 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 35 5/8) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 83 1/4) unquoted.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (245-0) 245-0
Godul (170-0) 172-6
Moddar New (73-3) 72-0
Sub Nigel (227-6) 218-9
Spring Mines (140-0) 135-0
Union Corporation (136-9) 137-6

Husband Tempts Wife

British Judge Rejects Divorce Petition Which He Characterises As Extraordinary

Lord Merrivale, in the Divorce Court, dismissed a divorce suit which he described as of an extraordinary kind, says the "News Chronicle."

Herbert James Barley, of Groveroad, Wanstead, petitioned for a divorce on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with Dudley S. W. Cobb.

The wife had filed an answer denying the charge, but she did not give evidence and pleaded that her husband had connived at the adultery.

TRIP WITH HUSBAND'S BROTHER

She alleged that in September, 1930, when she and her husband had agreed to separate and were living apart, she, "at his request and upon his instructions and for the purpose of providing evidence upon which he could petition for a divorce," had accompanied his brother, Kenneth Leslie Barley, to an hotel at Southend where they stayed as man and wife.

The husband admitted the arrangement for the visit to Southend, but said it was agreed that there should be no adultery between his wife and his brother.

Subsequently an hotel bill was sent to the husband so that he could bring proceedings, but these were abandoned.

In 1931 the wife went to Calais and the husband's case was that adultery took place there with Cobb.

Kenneth Leslie Barley gave evidence denying adultery at Southend with Mrs. Barley.

MARRIED WHEN UNDER 20

Lord Merrivale said the parties were married in 1919 when they were both under 20. At the end of 1929 they separated.

The question of divorce arose and of one or other of them providing the evidence. The wife and her husband's brother, by arrangement between the three of them, went to Southend and spent the night there under assumed names as man and wife

She was not an unattractive woman and the brother was a young, vigorous man who had gone there for the purpose of supplying proof of adultery. He said that adultery did not take place.

"I wonder what view a jury would have taken?" said Lord Merrivale. "The facts are in favour of adultery. Certainly there was the opportunity."

The husband received an hotel bill, but, after some months, he dropped his proposed Poor Persons proceedings."

"A RESIDENT AT CALAIS."

Lord Merrivale went on: "The wife went to Calais and, after an interval, a resident at Calais—whom I will not describe because any description of him would be inadequate—wrote to the husband telling him, in opprobrious terms with regard to the woman, that he and she had committed adultery.

"This man bears an English name, but I hope he is not an Englishman. He has made oath, being secure in France, that there was adultery, and the wife has not denied it. This is an undisputed case in which a decree could be granted if the facts warranted it.

QUESTION OF CONNIVANCE

"There is a serious case against Mr. Barley on the question of connivance.

There was the arrangement that she should go and stay with his brother at an hotel so that there should be a divorce.

"Then there was the separation, with no sort of safeguard. The wife could do what she was minded to and what did the husband suppose she was minded to do?

"She was a woman who fell into temptation very easily indeed, as the husband knew. He received a letter from the creature I have spoken about. and he filed his petition, saying that, while he has made all these improper arrangements, he wants to get a divorce.

"He says: 'I have not connived at the adultery and my conduct has not conduced to it.'

"In my judgment his condict has conduced to it in the most absolute way.

"I dismiss the petition with costs on the ground of conduct conducing to adultery.'"

A professor was delivering an address before a group of business men. At its conclusion a manufacturer joined issue with him.

"Science is of no benefit to me," he insisted.

"What is your business?"

"I manufacture sock suspenders."

"And where would your business be," was the next question, "If the law of gravity were suspended?"

* * * *

Micky was an apprentice in a shipyard, and the first morning the foreman put a two-foot rule into his hand and told him to go and measure a large steel plate. He returned in 20 minutes.

"Well, Micky," said the foreman, "what is the size of the plate?"

A satisfied grin stole over Mick's face.

It's just the length of this rule," he replied, "and two thumbs over, with this brick, and the breadth of my hand, and my arm from here to there, bar the finger!"

U. S. A's Support To India

(Continued from page 8.)

the publication of his speeches, for which he has contributed a sympathetic introduction.

Respect Gor Gandhiji

"My impression of the American attitude towards India is not only friendly and sympathetic," said Dr. Mulabagala, "but also one of complete support to Indian aspirations. I have not failed to realise that the average American looks upon Mahatma Gandhi as a shepherd to give a spiritual lead to the beguiled. I was, therefore, not at all surprised to notice that in the Hall of Religions of the World Fair, the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi is hung side by side with the portrait of Jesus Christ. I rejoiced at the thought of being an Indian when there was a spontaneous outburst of cheers and a cry of "Long Live the Mahatma" as his message to the Parliament of Religions was read. His message was "What message can I send through the pen if I am not sending any through the life I am living? Let me for the present try to live as it may please God. When he wants me to send a written message He will tell me."

"Right Reverend Bishop Genitas of the Roman Catholic American Church who attended my lectures had an enthusiastic talk with me about Mahatma Gandhi and our Indian religious preachers. I cannot forget the scene as we parted. When I was about to leave him he assured me with a warm voice, "I and my followers (they are over several thousands) believe sincerely that Mahatma Gandhi is a living saint on earth. We have a special admiration for the Mahatma for his campaign against untouchability. We are very disappointed indeed that he was not able to accept our hospitality and visit our country when he visited London two years ago."

"Whatever impressions about India Miss Catherine Mayo may have been able to create upon the minds of her countrymen," said Dr. Mulabagala, "I cannot resist saying that their admiration for Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Tagore as the greatest living poets, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and Sir C. V. Raman, as the greatest living scientists and Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest living man in the world is most unique. Before I stepped in the American soil, I had hardly believed the reports brought to me of the profound respect that the American had for Indian life and culture. I am now satisfied that these reports were justified and not exaggerated."

India's Duty

"I strongly believe", continued Dr. Mulabagala, "that we owe it to our country to justify the greatness of India by eradicating the existing social evils before 1936. I put a time-limit because in 1936 India will be expected to shoulder the responsibility of holding a session of the Parliament of Religions in our country. We must be by then in a position to show to the world that our country,—the cradle of spirituality,—is able to contribute her mite to the solution of the problems that are torturing the mental world at present. India can do so through her traditional culture which is far more ancient than the Greecian or any other on earth."

"But this can be done most effectively by the youth of India" added Dr. Mulabagala, "with true knowledge, wisdom and understanding of the Vedic culture. The youth of India can and should ring the death-knell of castes and fanatic orthodoxy arising from the misinterpretation of Aryan religion and philosophy. The bold lead given by Mahatma Gandhi should not be lost sight of and every effort should be directed towards the attainment of this goal. It is my fond hope that by 1936, India will have finally done away with the bane of untouchability."

Life In America

Speaking about the domestic affairs of the United States, Dr. Mulabagala expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt is sincere in his attempt to lead his nation out of the morass of depression. "But, as I told my American audience", went on Dr. Mulabagala, "the President cannot attain his objective unless it is accompanied by a desire on the part of the people of America for spiritual regeneration and a striving for its culmination. Only then America can insure the stability of her economic recovery."

"However, to a superficial observer" continued Dr. Mulabagala, "though the United States is materialism personified. to a seeker after Truth, the great awakening of the American people for a spiritual attainment cannot be hidden. I know for a fact that many Americans adore Mahatma Gandhi not because of his political philosophy but because of the spiritual force that guides his life and action. Similarly, though, Dillingers and Al Capones loom large as a news copy with the American journalists,—with Chicago as the heart of a gangster rule,—I must say that during my stay of over nine months, the other aspect of human life was revealed to me in a considerable degree. Indeed, whatever the sensation-mongers may tell you, I dare say that I failed to see machine guns in the streets of Chicago. On the contrary, I did see people whose one search was for a beacon light of spirituality, through well known organisations, like Divine Science, Super Science, and Spiritual Science, etc., which would guide them in their daily obligations to the State. I was very happy to notice that all these institutions are nearly a copy of our Vedic lore from the Vedanta philosophy as propounded by Krishna Dwaipayana and Badarayana."

"In fact, it is my confirmed belief that the American people are sick and tired of Western materialism and individualistic upliftment. The truth of my statement is borne out by the great speech that Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President of the United States made not very long ago at Chautaugua. She said in a decisive voice, "We (American people) must either co-operate together and rise as a whole or go down. This new conception of life must go with the revival of real religion. We cannot succeed otherwise, because it is based on the sacrifice of the individual for the benefit of many." This poignant and inspiring message of Mrs. Roosevelt", concluded Dr. Mulabagala, "not only holds good for her country but also for the whole world and especially for India".

Disturbing European Situation Depresses Cotton

ACTIVE DEMAND RAPIDLY ABSORBED BY WALL-STREET

Inadequate Showers In Texas

BUREAU EXPECTED 9,700,000 BALES

MARKET ACTS WELL

American cotton prices declined on Thursday owing to more favourable weather reports and unsettled political situation in Europe.

The general opinion of the market is divided, but the recent liquidation has undoubtedly left cotton markets in a sound state. The Bureau report is expected ao indicate a crop of about 97,00,000 bales.

Bombay, July 27.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on crop damage report but reacted later on weakness of Wall-Srteet and bearish political news.

GOOD ENQUIRY.

Few scattered showers in South Texas have relieved the drought for partially and still there is need of a general rain so far the crop has suffered and scattered showers can not improve the general condition of the crop and the next Bureau report is expected to be about 9 3/4 Million bales. There was active buying and a rise of 11 points was recorded during the early part of the day when October was quoted 12.87.

HEAVY SELLING.

Later on the market was weak on increased selling influenced by weakness in Wall-Street on disturbed political situation. Grave news of serious troubles in Austria arrested the attention of operators and prices declined 27 points from the highest level and October was quoted as low as 12.60.

RENEWED SUPPORT.

Despite these adverse news, the market again rallied and in the absence of any selling a rise of of 12 points from the lowest level was recorded. Recent heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and the session closed with a good tone at a small decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New ORLEANS MARKET. market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices lost 7 points at 12.66c.

On Thursday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 6.61. There was outside long liquidation due to political news but the selling was met with scale down buying by recent liquidators. Later on there was Bombay buying and straddle buying in distant positions. The market was firm on higher New York advices and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.88d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at unchanged prices.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with limited enquiry and Sakels closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot Sakel cotton prices were raised by 16 points at 8.55d per per lb. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices improved 4 points at 7.22d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 12 to 9 points.

SERIOUS DAMAGE

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—"After the recent reaction of about 70 points in America, local sentiment seems to be veering to the constructive side on the belief that though the acreage report showed a reduction of one million acres more than was generally expected present prices are only about 50 points above those ruling prior to the Report notwithstanding the serious drought damage in the West and private estimates pointing to the first Bureau report being slightly below 10 million bales.

The following cable was sent off by our Head Office after the close of New York:

"Continued liquidation on general unsettlement European situation but think market now technically much sounder and do not look for much further decline as drought western Belt still unbroken."

Wall Street again declined sharply on rumours of serious trouble in Austria and this had a depressing effect on the market but as stated in the above cable the drought in the West remains unbroken and with the technical position of the market in a healthy condition we recommend purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 12.87 plus 11 (10-50 a.m.)
Lowest 12.60—16 (2-22 p.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.73 plus 04 (3-45 p.m.)
Lowest 6.59 —10 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Market acting well notwithstanding drought partially broken Texas. European situation, weakness in Securities; do not think market will change much either way for the near future.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Decline owing to more favourable weather reports and unsettled political outlook. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary. Think it is a good time to buy.

Liverpool: Tone rather irregular. Looks high enough in face unsettled world political economic outlook. Bureau generally expected around 97,00,000.

New York: Opened higher owing to Texas weather construed bullion. Declined in sympathy with stock market and rather general liquidation. May decline somewhat further but think it is low enough. Prefer buying. Small business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York: Market under liquidation in sympathy with all markets nervous owing to conditions abroad.

New York: General selling securities and commodities due to disturbing European situation. Cotton—Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Recommend buying. Think liquidation has spent its force. Report expected to indicate a crop of about 97,00,000.

New York: Inadequate showers Southern Texas. General rains needed. Active demand rapidly absorbed by Wall Street. Liquidation caused by European situation. Have a good opinion of the market.

New York: Market acts well despite good rain in South Texas and weakness of securities. Small market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

10-50 a.m.: Fair selling on Gulf storm and political situation.

12-47 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in South Texas and Texas Gulf Coast. Weather cooler.

8-38 p.m.: New York declined after Liverpool close on weak stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 26.

October 1934	.. ..	12.72—04
December 1934	.. ..	12.82—04
January 1935	.. ..	12.85—06
March 1935	.. ..	12.98—07
May 1935 ..	.. ..	13.05—04
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.80—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October 1934	.. ..	12.66—03
December 1934	.. ..	12.78—09
January 1935 ..	.. ..	12.80—09
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.66—07

NEW YORK.
New York, July 26.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
October 1934	.. ..	12.85
December 1934	.. ..	12.97
January 1935	.. ..	—
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	.. ..	12.74
December 1934	.. ..	12.85
January 1935	.. ..	12.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,00
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool July 26.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.16
Fine (Good Staple)	5.31
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.46
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.5[illegible]
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.42
Fine	3.52
Superfine	3.62
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 27.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York Cotton futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 222/8 and improved to Rs. 223/10 on active covering and buying by Bazar operators. Later on prices declined on long liquidation influenced by disturbing political news from Europe. The tone of the market was quiet but we think cotton is a safe purchase on any decline.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points but later on was reported 2 points down this improvement influenced some buying in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 213/8.
Broach A/M Rs. 223/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 195/8.
Bengal D/J 143/4.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 27.

270 A. Damodar Comptah 10 on
100 Gill and Co., Belari 230
100 Gill and Co., Jagadiavarm 278
100 Narshi Nagshi Bhatinda 132
100 B. Karshandas Kapadwanji 231
100 Motiram Vaghji Arvi 198
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhari 128
100 N. Manilal Gondal 169 1/2
270 N. Manilal Jamjodhpur 172 1/4
100 Nisho and Co., Bhayavadar 201

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 27.

Bengal Superfine	153/55
Bengal Fine	148/50
Bengal F.G.	143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143
Wardha-Hingt	207/09
Nagpur Savner	207/09
Pundhurna	199/201
Yeotmal	198/200
Arvi	197/199
Ellichpur	197/198
Amraoti-Berar	192/93
Khamgaon	192/93
Mulkapur	188/90
Khandesh	185/87
Jalna/Sailu	188/90
Burwah Sanavad	197/199
Broach Fine	218/21
Punjab/American	224/29
Punjab/American mix	216/13
Cambodia	274/79
Miraj/Sangli	214/19
Compta Good	219/94
Bagalkot	194/199
Kampala	351
Busoga	349
Jinja	345
Manza	339

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 27.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	214	280,557
Central India	868	225,718
Barsi and Nagar	58	177,816
Hyderabad-Gaorani	38	49,731
Berar	217	456,734
Central Provinces	...	114,664
Total Oomras	1,395	1,305,220
Dholera	2,992	143,533
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	185	58,961
Sind-Punjab	162	182,304
Broach	566	330,813
Coompta and Dharwar	794	71,902
Westerns-Northerns	906	50,045
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	103	36,937
Persian	7	1,774
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	1,067	169,502
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	8,177	2,387,061

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 19th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	241	368,728
Japan and China	1,833	1,008,592
Coast Ports	...	19,589
Up-country by Rail	...	117,352
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	21,968
Total	2,074	1,536,229

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 27.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 138	134	131	126	
Panjab	... 138	134	131	126	
Rajputana	... 138	134	131	126	
Oomra No. 3	200 197	195	191	...	
C. P. No. 1	212 209	207	203	...	
C. P. No. 2	205 202	200	196	...	
Broach No. 2	... 221	218	216	214	
Punjab-Ame.	... 228	225	223	221	
Surat	... 281	278	275	272	
Rajpipla	... 279	276	273	270	
Navsari	... 283	280	277	274	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 26-7-34	7712000	9006000
Receipts Yesterday 26-7-34	4000	11000
Exports to date 26-7-34	7611000	8456000
Stock at Ports 20-7-34	2465000	3172000
Stock Interior Towns 20-7-34	1167000	1256000
Stock Liverpool 20-7-34	980000	805000
Visible Supply 20-7-34	5458000	6690000
Quantity in Sight 20-7-34	12127000	13944000
Quantity out of Sight 20-7-34	13222000	14049000

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 27.

Cotton Broach A/M.	28	8	0
Cotton Monthly	11	0	0
Silver Shravan	0	15	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	8	0
Gold Shravan	0	5	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	8	0
Linseed Sept.	0	5	0
Linseed May	0	13	0
Wheat Sept.	0	3	3
Wheat May	3	5	0
Castorseed May	3	0	0
Castorseed Sept.	1	0	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/3/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/5/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/8/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/4
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/1/3 for next settlement following weakness in London. There was some support and prices improved to Rs. 89/5/6. Budlee difference is annas two against the seller.

U. S. COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST

East: Generally fair, scattered thunder showers.

Central: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

West: Partly cloudy with occasional showers. Oklahoma partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thunder showers.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 126 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 212 Liverpool July 6.75 Rs. 82 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 222 Liverpool May 1935 6.63 Rs. 66 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 222 New York May 13.05 Rs. 66 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 1/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934 ..	..	6.79+01
August 1934	..	6.75+02
September 1934	..	6.73+02
October 1934	.. 6.61	6.71+02
November 1934	..	6.67+03
December 1934	..	6.67+03
January 1935	.. 6.56	6.67+03
February 1935	..	6.67+03
March 1935 ..	..	6.68+03
April 1935 ..	..	6.67+03
May 1935 ..	..	6.67+03
June 1935 ..	..	6.66+04
Middling Spot	..	6.88+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.
SAKELLARIDIS :—

July 1934	8.23
October 1934	8.36
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.42
January 1935	8.45
March 1935	8.50
May 1935	8.50
F. G. F. Spot	8.55

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 26.
Gold bars Fine per oz.. £6/18/9

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 26.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 26/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 26.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.12
Amsterdam	7.45 1/4
Brussels	21.54
Madrid	36.87-1/2
Milan	58.78
Berne	15.45
Paris	76.43
Prague	121.37
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	.. 5.03-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 26.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 26.
Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	20-1/[illegible]
Forward	20-3/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 27

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 268
Banks selling T T 266
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 1/8 26th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 27th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 27th instant
Java/London 7.41 1/4 26th instant
London/Paris 76.46 26th instant
London/Belgium 21.54 26th instant
London/Switzerland 15.45 26th instant
London/Italy 58.78 26th instant
London/Berlin 13.12 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 26th instant
London/New York 5.03 3/4 26th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/4 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-11 1/2 25th instant £6-18-0 26th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 25th instant 20 1/4 26th instant
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 25th instant 20 3/8 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 46 3/8 25th instant 46.20 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 25th instant 7/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 25th instant 1 1/16 per cent 26th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY :—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	234-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 26.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8 N.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 26.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. paid 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 26.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-1/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 26.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, July 26.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-12-6.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-17-6.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-15-0.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 26.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES

Second Day

Liverpool, July 26.

Wool offered 5,500 bales. withdrawn 3,250 bales. Prices fully maintained. Limits still checking progress.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Active Bull Support At The Decline

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, July 27.

The Local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only. During the early part of the day, there was further nervous, long liquidation in Tata Steel Shares. There was absence of support and the market displayed tired appearance. Towards the close, there was renewed Bull support, which resulted in a sharp rally and the market closed with a cheerful tone.

Large business was done yesterday and to-day in Tata Steel Shares. Heavy liquidation by professional Operators was well absorbed by shorts and fresh replacing by sold-out Bulls. The technical position of Steel Shares is sound and we think it safe to buy on all easy spots.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares opened to-day at Rs. 272-8 and declined to Rs. 267-8 on nervous outside liquidation, but later on prices suddenly improved and closed at Rs. 276-4. Ordinary Shares fared well and rose Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 71. In Mill Shares there was scattered business. Cement Shares were weak during the early part of the day, but later on prices assumed hardening tendency.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 27

Bombay Dyeing	729 727
Century	251 250/10 251
Central India	213 215
Colaba	95
Kohinoor	144 143/2
New Great	126 128
Simplex	74/6
Swadeshi	163/12
Bundi	31/14 31/8 31/6 31/8
Indian Cement	400 393 397
Tata Steel Defd	272 71 67 276
Tata Steel Ord	69/12 70 71
Bombay Steam	301
Bombay Burma	445 443 445
Tata Hydro	144/6
Andhra	1456 53 1456
Tram ord	145

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs. As.
Bombay, July 27.	
100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bom. Cotton	78 12
250 Bombay Dyeing	727 8
250 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	251 4
100 Central India	215 0
100 Colaba	95 0
100 Coorla	90 0
100 Crescent	7 4
200 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0
100 Finlay	85 0
250 Currim	5 0
100 Gokak	139 6
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	123 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 K atau	60 0
100 Kohinoor	143 2
250 Laxmi	702 3
100 Madhowji	10 4
250 Madras Unite	65 0
1000 Morarji	1305 0
250 Model	56 0
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	128 2
100 Qosmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	270 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	74 6
100 Swadeshi	163 12
100 Swan	40 0
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1332 8
1000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	99 0
25-50 Central	29 4
500 Imp. F. Paid	1381 4
125-500 Imp Conty	343 2
50-100 India	109 8
5 Union	4 15
CEMENTS.	
100 Bundi	31 8
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	397 8
10 Katni Def.	1285 0
100 Katni Ord.	338 12
75 Okha	175 10
10 Punjab	20 6
100 Shahabad	346 14
70 United	89 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	34 8
200 Oriental	3750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	152 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1456 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bom. Tram	145 0
100 Bom. Suburban	146 14
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	144 6
1000 Tata Power	1087 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	122 0
100 C. Province	89 0
100 Dnon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	71-8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89 0
500 Tapty Valley	765 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 6
30 Tata Steel Def.	276 4
75 Tata Steel Ord	71 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	182 8
50 Belapur Sugar	207 8
250 Bom. Steam	301 4
125 Bom. Burma	445 0
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150 0
8sh. B B Petrol	2 14 9
50 Bom. Telephone	94 8
100 Ind Bleaching	131 14
100 Ind. Radio Df.	520 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490 0
1000 Port Canning	577 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	20 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
250 Bom. Steam	276 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	32 0
5 p c Central India	468 12
7 p c Katni 1st	125 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148 12
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13 5
7 p c Tata Hydro	135 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1376 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	147 4
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p c Vishnu	650 9

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 26

Broach J/A opening 213 1/2; highest 213 3/4; lowest 211 3/4; close 212 1/2
Broach A/M 1935 opening 223 1/4; highest 223 1/2; lowest 222; close 222 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 195; highest 195; lowest 194; close 194 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 142 3/4; highest 143; lowest 142; close 142 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 28 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 11

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 25th July 8,988 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,378,884 bales.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,456,007 bales
Decrease 78,123 bales

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The next Bureau Report is expected to show a yield of 9,700,000 bales.

The official weekly weather report, states that there has been considerable deterioration of crop in Texas and that growth has been slew with further complaints of topblooming. Oklahoma with the uplands, Arkansas and Louisiana have shown rather poor progress, while there has been much damage through drought and top-blooming with scattered heavy shedding. In the East progress has been satisfactory except locally.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 27

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/8
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Quiet.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 27.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady with a limited business. London and Shanghai advices were unchanged while New York silver was down by 19 to 15 points. At the moment there is less inclination to operate. Gold market was firm following dollar-sterling rate 5.03-1/8. There was some short covering which raised prices to Rs. 34/5/9 but later on there was some liquidation.

Ready Silver	57	0	0
Ashad delivery	57	0	0
Shravan delivery	57	1	6
Ready Gold	34	5	6
Ashad delivery	34	5	6
Shravan delivery	34	5	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 26

Spot silver 46 — 1/8c
July 46.20—19
September 46.15 —25
December 46.50 —25
Tone: Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 26

PER 100 LBS.
July 63 1/4 plus 1/8d
October 65 1/2 —
December 67 7/8 plus 1/8d
May 69 1/2 — 1/2d

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

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Pictures Tell Tale Of Assam's Distress

Whole Villages Washed Away And Thousands Homeless And Starving

Tens Of Thousands Of Cattle Dead: Hungry Villagers Eat Raw Flesh: Men, Women And Children Washed Away By Floods: Urgent Need For Relief

The floods in Assam have caused untold misery to thousands of people by washing away whole villages and demolishing hundreds of homes. Thousands of destitute men, women and children are in urgent need of food, clothing and shelter

Cattle mortality by tens of thousands has also occurred and those which have survived the disaster are without an adequate supply of fodder. An urgent appeal for relief of this widespread distress comes from the workers engaged in relief.

(From Mr. Iswar Prosad Choudhury, Jt. Secretary, Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee.)

GAUHATI, July 22.

A band of relief workers of the Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee on its return from the Nowgong flood-affected areas, after distributing clothes and rations to the distressed people, has given the following statement:—

Our party including Mr. M. C. Bezbarua (Jt. Secy), Moulavi Jahanuddin Ahmed and Mr. Saradindu Nath, on arriving at Jagiroad station, left at 2 p.m. in a small country-boat with rice, medicine and cloth collected by begging from door to door at Gauhati and reached Bhakatgaon which is about 4 miles from the station. We found several houses under water. No death was reported. On the next day i.e. on the 11th July, we visited Jagigaon in the next morning and distributed rice, medicine and cloth to the people. A number of cottages were still submerged Then we proceeded,—our boat passing through the hanging railway lines at five breaches where the water was several feet deep. On our way to Dharamtul, where we reached at 8 p.m., we found some houses washed away and people huddled together in high places and they were receiving rations at the rate of one "powa" of rice per day (?) from the Relief Officer and the Moujadar there, given by the Government.

6,000 ON DOLE

On the 12th instant we left for Chaparmukh at 2 p.m. and as the journey was very long we had to pass the night on the boat near Bamunijan village, of which one part was washed away by the flood. The water being dried up at certain places, we had to drag our boat over about half a mile to take to water at the river Kapili, where the currents were very strong. At Chaparmukh a large number of people were seen receiving doles of rice from the Relief Officer at the same rate as at Dharamtul. On enquiry it transpired that 6,000 men, women and children were daily given gratuitous relief. Round about we viewed a vast sheet of water and people were still occupying the station yard and the wagons for shelter. This view, we think, is enough for a stranger to give him an idea of the disastrous havoc of the floods.

At Kachuagaon, the neighbouring village, we found no trace of a single house—the whole village being washed by the water of the rivers Kapili and Barpani from all sides. We distributed a great number of clothes, rice and medicine to the villagers wherever we found them. Next, we visited Srimala and Doloijan villages where also we distributed clothes and rice to the wretched widows and orphan children. On our way towards Kampur side, we visited Magurgaon, Guimari, Amtola, and Jorabari Lalung villages. Of the first three villages 50 per cent. of the houses were swept away. Three persons of Amtola and four of Guimari were reported to have been washed away by the floods. At Jorabari we had to pass the night on the bamboo "mechanas" (platforms) of the Lalung villagers for want of suitable place. Some clothes and rice were also given to them.

RELIEF WORK AT KAMPUR

The next important relief centre we visited was Kampur, where we reached at noon of the 15th instant There we met the Relief Officer who was working day and night with his helpers in distributing seed and rice together with salt and dal when available. There 15,170 men, women and children were daily receivnig doles of rice, dal and salt free of charge at the rate of half-a-seer for each adult and one "powa" for each child per day. Paddy damaged was estimated as 86,592 maunds in the Kampur centre of three moujas.

Loss of cattle was computed at 6,130 heads of bullocks and cows, and 147 heads of buffaloes. Sixteen human lives were lost at Jok-kota village. All these facts we gathered from Government officers. The Government have so far distributed 13,000 maunds of paddy seed for cultivation from this centre. There should be free distribution of clothes to the distressed, specially to the women at least to hide their nudity. It is to be mentioned that Mrs. Amrita Kaur of Bombay had grimly resolved to fast unto death till the Bombay people had sent adequate clothes to hide the shame of the 200,000 sisters of Assam. Will this appeal go in vain?

FEASTING ON RAWFLESH

At Mudaijan and Hariamukh villages we distributed clothes and rice Some houses of these villages were still under water. On our way back to Jagi villages we passed through Roha, Bhakatgaon, Melang-kata, Bhoggaon, Manipur, Namgaon, Adabari, Kalbari, Ajabari, Jerang, Tetelia, Merua and Karaibari villages. The last mentioned three villages were very badly damaged. It was at Meruagaon where we, on our first visit on the 26th June last, saw some Lalung people eating raw flesh of the carcasses of horned animals for want of food at that time. Rice and clothes were distributed in all the badly affected villages. At Bhakatgaon we met two other Relief Officers who gave us an account of relief given in that centre.

Government have opened Relief Centres at Dharamtul, Chaparmukh, Kampur, Jamunamukh, Hojai, Dabaka, Kathiatoli, Roha, Bhokatgaon and Mayang under responsible governmena officers and with medical officers too The rations given, to our mind, should be continued at least for six months till the next harvest is reaped, and in addition a sufficient number of clothes, untensils, daos, axes and ploughing implements should be supplied Paddy-seeds should be immediately supplied, as there is yet time for sowing them. If the cultivation of paddy is not stressed upon timely, there is every likelihood of visitation of famine at an early date. It is, however, happy to note that the Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee was the first to supply clothes in the flood-affected people at different places of the Nowgong district. More clothes are urgently necessary.

CATTLE MORTALITY

The figures of cattle mortality collected by the above committee up to this time are the following:

Jorabari Mouja: 4,560 in 14 villages,

Sohori Mouja: 2,621 in 15 villages,

Roha Mouja: 1,654 in 13 villages

(Continued on page 4).

(Above). Kochua village—a whole array of houses completely ruined.

(Below). Workers of the Gauhati Youngmen's Flood Relief Committee distributing clothes, etc., from their own boat at Chaparmukh centre.

(Left). In Amtola village, the old man with his three grandchildren, who have lost their parents, received relief in rice, clothes, medicines, etc., from the G.Y.M.F.R.C. The boy with the shirt and towel supplied by the workers of the G.Y.M.F.R.C. was washed away by the flood and was found out after many days. The girl standing on the right is suffering from the Kala-Azar.

(Right). The old man and his grandson seen standing in two extremes of this picture came floating on the current over the river Kopili. They were almost naked and were rescued by the people of the Jagi village.

(Top). The old woman who is standing beside her wrecked house (in the left-hand side photograph) is now left all alone in the world, in her village of Kochugaon, near Chaparmukh Station. The photograph to the right shows one of the railway lines heavily breached by the flood.

(Bottom). The unfortunate old woman (on the left) with her son and husband came floating on over the roof of a house in the current of the flood. The photograph to the right shows the serious breaches on the Assam Trunk Road, which was a metalled one.

Safeguards Against Strikes And Lock-outs

Bombay Govt. To Rush Bill In Forthcoming Council Session?

The Government of Bombay contemplate quite a new machinery to hold an enquiry into the present state of Textile Industry and the appointment of an Arbitration Board and a bill is to be introduced to that effect at the ensuing session of the Bombay Council. The draft of the Bill is being circulated among those connected with the Industry for ascertaining their opinion.

The Bill envisages the appointment of "conciliators" and the creation of a "Labour Office" to watch the interests of Labour.

OBJECTS OF MEASURE.

The measure is stated to be "a Bill to make further provision for the settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and for certain other purposes" and the provisions will apply, in the first instance, to the textile industry, but the Governor in Council may direct that the same shall apply to other trade or industry.

The Bill contemplates the appointment of a "Labour Officer," whose duty "shall be to watch the interests of workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to employers for the purpose of obtaining redress."

It is further provided in the Bill that:

"For the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such duties, the Labour officer may enter any place used for the purpose of any trade or industry" to which the Act applies, and "shall be entitled to inspect and call for documents in possession of any employer or workmen."

The Labour officer will also act as a "delegate" on behalf of workmen when the latter fail or refuse o appoint a delegate to Conciliation proceedings.

If any trade dispute exists, or apprehended, either or both parties to the dispute, may apply for a settlement, or the Labour Officer may make a report to the Conciliator for the purpose of bringing about a settlement.

The most important provision of the Bill is the Chief Conciliator, and it is provided that the Commissioner of Labour shall be the Chief Conciliator. The Government may appoint any person to be a Labour Officer.

The Chief Conciliator will exercise his powers throughout the Presidency except in areas for which a special conciliator has been appointed.

The Conciliator has power to issue notices to parties to compel their presence in connection with the settlement of any dispute, within such time as he may specify. The parties to the dispute should appoint delegates from amongst themselves. And if any "employer who is a party to a dispute fails or refuses to appoint any delegate within the time specified in the notice, he will be liable to be punished with a fine of Rs. 100 and with further fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day for which such failure or refusal continues after the first conviction."

WHO CAN BE DELEGATE?

In the several 'disqualifications' that are specified in this measure for a person from being a "delegate" at the conciliation is the following clause:—

"A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or acting as a delegate, "if such person has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation. such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed."

Or "if such person is not in the opinion of the Conciliator, a fit and proper person" to be a delegate."

It is further stated that: "the decision of the Conciliator that a person is qualified from being appointed or acting as a delegate shall be final."

DUTIES OF CONCILIATOR.

The duties of the Conciliator, according to the measure are:—to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the trade dispute, and for this purpose the Conciliator shall inquire into the dispute, and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof and in so doing may do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute."

Although the Conciliator is given the power to "compel the production of documents and material objects," etc., in connection with a conciliation proceeding, another clause nullifies these powers as it holds that a party is not bound to furnish information prejudicial to its interests. The clause reads: "A party to a trade dispute shall not be bound to give any information or produce any documents in a conciliation proceeding if it is shown to the satisfaction of a conciliator that the giving of such information of the production of such documents is likely to affect the interests of such party adversely in any matter not connected with the settlement of the said dispuet."

PENALTIES FOR NON-CO-OPERATION.

Severe penalties are provided for those non-co-operating or advising non-co-operation with the conciliation. It is stated that "if any person instigates or incites others not to take part in a conciliation proceeding or otherwise obstructs or instigates or incites others to obstruct a conciliator in the discharge of his duties such person shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both."

The provisions of the Trade Dispute Act will not be affected in any way by this measure and it is also, provided that no "conciliation proceeding shall be held relating to any matter or trade dispute which is referred to and is pending before, the Court of Inquiry or the Board of Conciliation under that Act.

If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at a report of the same is to be sent to the Government under the provisions of this measure; and if no settlement is arrived at, the Conciliator is to send, after the close of the proceedings, a full report regarding the dispute, setting forth the particulars of the proceeding and the steps taken by him for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and the circumstances relating to the dispute and the reasons on account of which, in his opinion, a settlement could not be made.

Jodhpur—Information received here by Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas, Provincial Secretary of Indian States People Conference, states that the political prisoners in Bikaner have refused to be interviewed by their relatives as a protest the arrangement regarding interviews. Mr. Vyas is also informed that the prisoners are contemplating to go on strike.—United Press.

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